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JEWISH INFUX INTO PALESTINE DISTURBS ARABS

Natives Accuse Government of Confiscating Land to Sell to Jews

PRESENT OPPOSITION POORLY ORGANIZED

Policy of Subsidized Immigration Said to Lack Essential of Self-Support

JERUSALEM, May 16 (Special Correspondence)—It is now a little more than four years since Palestine was handed over by the military authorities to the civil administration under Sir Herbert Samuel, who is succeeded by Field Marshal Lord Plumer. It is therefore interesting to review the situation at the close of what may be termed the initial phase of the application of the British mandate.

On the policy of the Balfour Declaration hinges the whole question of the Jewish and Arab controversies, and it will be noted that of the wording of this brief document is of a very elastic nature, which enables its provision to be carried out to the extent and in the manner approved by the mandatory power and sanctioned by the League of Nations. The terms are such that they can be modified according to circumstances, as the situation demands, without in any way departing from the general line of action indicated. This is an important point to bear in mind when dealing with the conflicting elements of the situation in Palestine.

The policy of Zionism is to subsidize and introduce to Palestine as many Jewish immigrants as possible, with a view to developing the country and building up the national home. From the time of the British occupation up to September, 1924, approximately 38,000 Jews settled in Palestine, and there is no doubt that remarkable progress has been made in the development of the land and the establishment of agricultural settlements.

Every organized effort is made by the Zionist executive to improve conditions and give facilities to newcomers, with excellent results in many ways, and progress of all kinds is noticeable in many branches of industry. Superficially, this creates a great impression. On closer investigation, however, the question arises whether the system underlying this progress is economically sound. The national home is at the present time a great financial burden, and it is difficult to see how it is going to become so.

Immigration is in most cases, only made possible by subsidies from abroad, without which the immigrants themselves would be like lost sheep in the wilderness. Being mainly drawn from town life, they are usually mentally and physically unsuited to agricultural work, which is the only real industry of Palestine. This point was brought out in the report of the mandates commission toward the end of last year. Under the circumstances it will be surprising if these immigrants do not sooner or later gravitate toward the towns and create a state of unemployment in the country.

A lofty ideal. Zionism is the lofty ideal of an ancient race, but it is difficult to see how it can form the practical basis of a permanently flourishing Jewish national home in Palestine. Yet most Zionists want to see the introduction of large numbers of Jews from all parts of Europe, most of them almost destitute, irrespective of whether the country is capable of absorbing them. Indeed there have been bitter complaints against the policy of the Palestine Administration in restricting immigration on this basis.

According to the Zionist view, the Balfour declaration provides for the conversion of Palestine into a national home for the Jews, rather than merely assuring the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. The Zionists either fail to realize that the Jews are merely a minority in the country, or, realizing this fact, want to convert this Jewish minority into a majority by unlimited immigration of an indiscriminate nature.

The Palestine Arabs, who form the indigenous population of the country and are in the great majority, strongly resent this wholesale immigration of Jews, especially as they are subsidized from abroad and introduce an element of unfair competition. They also object to the attitude of the Government, which they accuse of favoring the Zionists' aim of confiscating Arab land in order to sell it to the Jews.

Arabs Oppose Policy

In theory the Arabs are opposed to the national home policy and to the setting up of a constitution supporting that policy. This they clearly showed by their rejection of the elections for the Legislative Council in

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The N. E. A.
(National Education Association), meets in Indianapolis, June 28 to July 3.

Reported for the Monitor by a corps of staff correspondents.

Dickens Museum Opened in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—The house in which Dickens wrote "Oliver Twist" and most of the "Pickwick Papers" was opened today as a Dickens museum and headquarters for lovers of Dickens from all parts of the world.

Lord Birkenhead made an address at the opening of the house to the public. The house contains a remarkable library of various editions of Dickens' works, also the furniture he used when writing and many other relics.

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 9—Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, received representatives of the press to announce that France and Great Britain were, in accord last night regarding the reply to be sent to Germany concerning the security pact.

For the moment it is a four-power pact with France, Britain and Belgium, but no details were vouchsafed as the reply has not yet been sent. He expressed the hope that Germany would accept the proposals and that a solid foundation for peace would be laid.

In reply to a question whether the League entered into the matter M. Briand said: "Certainly," adding that Britain and France always had been in accord on this point, and Austen Chamberlain, who was present, interjected: "We have not come to Geneva to forget the League."

M. Briand insisted that the whole scheme fell within the framework of existing treaties and the League Covenant.

Concerning Poland, he was reticent, replying that Poland was a party to existing treaties and was interested in the establishment of peace, and he was equally evasive on the question of the Geneva Protocol. He had reason to believe, however, that Poland did not enter into the matter at present and that Britain had restricted its engagements to the western frontier, leaving France free to enter separate agreements to which Poland and Czechoslovakia can be parties.

The assurance that the security pact will be within the framework of the League Covenant is taken to indicate a return to the idea of treaties of mutual guarantee which preceded the Geneva Protocol. This necessitates some definition of an aggressor, and it is likely that this definition will be sought at the next League Assembly in a manner applicable in a less general sense than was provided for in last year's protocol.

French Regard Accord as a Great Diplomatic Event

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 9—The greatest diplomatic event since the war has been accomplished at Geneva in the total agreement between France and England on the projected peace pact offered by Germany. Such is the French verdict. It is to be expected that Germany will not withdraw from the position it took up and, therefore, that the western European peace pact is positively assured. The comments of the French on this happening of historic significance are naturally enthusiastic.

How could France not be satisfied? There are professional skeptics who endeavor to find fault with the agreement, but they constitute a minority. Even though all their points were conceded, they would simply raise fresh demands. The optimistic view

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Canada's Government Decides to Aid Home Bank Depositors

No Legal Responsibility Recognized But Moral Claim Is Admitted

OTTAWA, June 9 (Special)—After two years of investigation and consideration the Federal Government has at last decided that the depositors who lost their savings in the Home Bank of Canada crash in 1923 are entitled to compensation.

And J. A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance, has asked the House of Commons to provide the sum of \$5,450,000, out of the consolidated revenue fund, for this purpose.

Toward the close of the last session of Parliament the banking committee, after months of deliberation and taking evidence from scores of witnesses, from Sir Thomas White, ex-Minister of Finance, down to the humblest depositor, reported that "the facts clearly establish that the depositors of the Home Bank have no claim under the law of the land for compensation by the country on account of any loss they may suffer by reason of the failure of the Home Bank," but considered that "the facts brought out in the interim report submitted by Mr. Chief Justice McKeown, and the evidence therein referred to, establish that depositors

have a moral claim in equity for compensation."

The House passed the report unanimously, and the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, promised to announce at the next session to what extent the "moral claim" should be recognized.

In introducing the resolution Mr. Robb explained that the amount proposed would reimburse the depositors a further 35 per cent. A payment of 25 per cent had already been made by the Liquidator, with another 10 per cent still to come. So that their losses would be approximately 30 per cent, or less than \$3,500,000. He was careful to point out that the Government did not guarantee deposits, but in this particular case, he recognized a moral claim, due to the fact that it had neglected to have the condition of the bank investigated during the war years, for fear that if it went into liquidation it might have caused a financial panic.

After considerable discussion, but little opposition, the resolution was carried by a vote of 100 to 20 and a bill based upon it given first reading.

LAND CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR BEING PLANNED

Federal Officers From 24 States Confer on New Enforcement Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—Greater efforts to enforce prohibition and strengthen the lines of enforcing officers throughout the country are indicated in a conference held by Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, with a number of divisional chiefs and federal prohibition directors, which began on Saturday and continued through yesterday afternoon. Twenty-four states were represented either by divisional chiefs or by directors.

Following his usual rule Colonel Andrews would not give out definite information revealing details of his future action, but it is understood that a land campaign surveying the distinct progress that has been made by the Coast Guard and along the border by the Customs Border Patrol, shall be undertaken.

Against Illicit Distillation

This will include efforts against illicit distillation of liquor, particularly through the use of industrial alcohol, it was said. It was the function of the federal agencies engaged in the enforcement of prohibition to enforce the law and Colonel Andrews has stated on a number of occasions, and he so reiterated that that was what he intended to do.

With the material cutting down of the illicit supply of liquor coming in by the way of the sea, it has been known for some time that the chief concern of the enforcing officers of the Government was the illicit use of alcohol intended for industrial purposes. This phase of the problem of prohibition enforcement will undoubtedly be the object of the attention of the enforcing activities of the Government from now on. A plan for the control of the industrial alcohol output has been devised by Colonel Andrews, which will soon be put into active operation, it is understood.

Divisional Chiefs Attend

Divisional chiefs attending the conference were G. J. Simons, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John A. Foster, Philadelphia; A. E. Stroup, of St. Louis; E. L. A. C. Townsend, Chicago, covering Illinois, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan; H. M. Luckett, Washington, D. C., covering Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and some counties of Virginia; R. Q. Merrick, New York, covering New York and the Fifth Collection District of New Jersey; W. D. Moss, Kansas City, covering Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas; R. H. Sampson, head of the field force in New Jersey, and B. G. Sharpe, covering North Carolina and a part of Virginia.

The conference followed instructions given by President Coolidge aimed at ascertaining whether or not the funds available were sufficient to bring about adequate enforcement of the Volstead Act, it was said. The discussions may have some bearing on the budget estimates for the enforcing agencies of the Government.

Success attained in the recent conference with Mexican officials at El Paso, Tex., on the subject of cooperation in the enforcement of the customs and other border laws and regulations of the respective countries have added to the encouraging prospects of even further progress in prohibition enforcement than has thus far been attained.

Colonel Andrews pointed out that the Federal prohibition enforcement, formulated at the conference had been ratified by the respective governments.

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Directors of Norse-American Immigration Celebration in Minnesota



Seated, Left to Right: Trygve Oms, Minneapolis, Treasurer; Nels T. Moen, Fergus Falls, Minn., First Vice-Chairman; Prof. Gisle Botthe, University of Minnesota, Chairman; W. J. A. Heivik, Moorhead, Minn., Secretary. Standing, Left to Right: A. G. Fiesan, St. Paul, Second Vice-Chairman; S. H. Halstad, Minneapolis, Managing Director.

FRANCE TO ADD TO BANK NOTES

New Issue of 4,000,000,000 Francs Said to Be Planned by Joseph Caillaux

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—Financial writers in newspapers here today credited the Finance Minister, Joseph Caillaux, with a plan to print 4,000,000,000 francs more of bank notes and to increase the Bank of France's limit of advances to the Government by a like amount, so the Government can meet maturing bonds.

M. Caillaux is to appear this afternoon before the Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission to outline his proposals for rehabilitating France's finances. It was assumed he had obtained, according to custom, the Cabinet's approval of his ideas at this forenoon's session, but nothing was revealed officially.

It was understood that M. Caillaux's action would be so limited with restrictions, as to speedily repay the loan, probably to be floated in the United States, that the additional issue of bank notes would not, in the Minister's opinion, really be inflation.

The holders of bonds amounting to almost 2,000,000,000 francs maturing July 1 and of almost 3,500,000,000 francs maturing Sept. 1 have filed demands for reimbursement. M. Caillaux estimates that much of this money to be paid to bondholders will be reinvested in other government securities, but meanwhile he must have the money to pay these bonds when they mature.

The Government last Thursday borrowed 500,000,000 francs of its legal borrowing limit from the Bank of France, and there remain only about 1,333,000,000 francs margin for further increase in the circulation.

ITALIAN FESTIVITIES BROUGHT TO AN END

By Special Cable

ROME, June 9—The celebration of the King's jubilee came to a close yesterday afternoon when the sovereign held a reception in the gardens of the Quirinal Palace, which 12,000 persons attended.

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Sir George Paish Declares Prohibition Benefits Working-People of America

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9

Economics, who has recently returned to London from America, has been giving his impressions of prohibition. Speaking here yesterday he said that it was quite unlikely that prohibition would ever be repealed. Its benefits were that the great mass of working people were better off than ever before. There had also been an increase of savings.

Undoubtedly, said Sir George, no considerable part of the capital that America had for investment, not only at home, but throughout the world, was money from working people. They were no longer merely workers, but were becoming capitalists.

The trade unions had bought his banks and had a controlling interest in one of the big trusts. There was one thing, he went on to declare, that Great Britain could do without. It was the spending of nearly £300,000,000 annually on drink.

"What advantage it would be," he said, "if that great sum could be used in increasing the productive power of the world." He believed the time had come when the British must completely change their habits in this respect for the good of themselves, their families and their country.

MORE WARSHIPS CREDIT MEN PLAN TO HALT FRAUDS

Fighting Between the Rival Chinese Forces Continues—Yunnanese Confident

CANTON, June 9 (AP)—Fighting between rival Chinese forces battling for possession of Canton continues with renewed intensity and with considerable casualties. River steamers are crowded with refugees unable to move on account of cross-firing over the Chuking River.

The commander of the largest Chinese gunboat left his ship after receiving \$100,000 from the chief of the Yunnanese forces. The Yunnanese are confident of winning. A Chinese-chamber of commerce committee accompanied by a delegation of Americans called on the army chiefs today and requested that further fighting be carried on 10 miles outside the city. The trouble will last for some time, according to indications. Additional foreign gunboats arrived here today.

Foreign stevedores were reported on near Whampoa. The Bureau of Customs has become aggravated through the decision of the Chinese seamen to join the movement. Three hundred men on six privately-owned coastal and river steamers walked out last night, and other lines report difficulties with their men.

Thus far ocean going vessels are not affected, but the Japanese lines are contemplating replacing their Chinese crews with their own nationals. Dock work has been almost suspended by the dockers' strike. Only a small quantity of cargo is being moved and that slowly, as the Chinese banks and firms financing the cargoes have closed.

While shops and offices, closed since the students' demonstrations of a week ago, are beginning to reopen, the agitators are making determined efforts to tie up shipping. Five British steamers operated by Butterfield & Swire and one Japanese steamer flying the flag of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have been unable to sail. It is not believed trans-Pacific shipping will be affected.

Bankers Support Students

PEKING, June 9 (AP)—The Chinese Bankers' Association has promised the students to back their efforts to boycott British and Japanese banks. Notices are reported to have been sent to this effect to local and provincial banks and exchanges.

MASONS TO AID IN EMPLOYMENT

Grand Lodge Opens Service Bureau to Bring Workers and Work Together

Organization of the Masonic Service Bureau, which supplants the old Masonic Employment Bureau, in Massachusetts, marks the first definite step toward bringing employers and employees together as part of the program of the Grand Lodge, since the annual assessment of \$2 on every Mason in the jurisdiction enabled the organization to double its resources. The employment bureau has just been established on the second floor of the Masonic Temple in Boston, with an experienced employment man in charge.

Announcement has been made by the Grand Lodge that Fred Haley, pay Grand Lodge dues in addition to all lodges in the jurisdiction, urging employers to register their needs with the Masonic Bureau, and members of the craft who are out of employment, to file application blank with Mr. Haley. In this way, the Grand Lodge hopes to render genuine service to the members, more efficiently than was possible when restricted finances prevented any expansion of the work.

Details of the new service are expected to be explained at the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge, to be held in the Masonic Temple tomorrow. Dudley H. Perrell, Most Worshipful Grand Master, who has recently completed a tour of the Canal Zone, Chile, and similar districts, where lodges are located under jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, is to preside and is expected to report on the progress of Masonry in these countries.

Nearly \$220,000 is assured the Grand Lodge annually, under the new plan of requiring all Masons to pay Grand Lodge dues in addition to regular lodge dues. While considerable of this fund is to be used for administrative functioning of the craft, educational work and benevolence on a greater scale than ever before, a sufficient portion has been set aside for the employment service. As the needs of the bureau demand, assistance will be given Mr. Haley, and in a short time the Grand Lodge plans to have an employment bureau that will be second to none in the State.

CRIME NEWS "OVERPLAYED"

MADISON, Wis., June 9 (Special)—Tendency of newspapers to "overplay" crime news was discussed by Justice Walter C. Owen of the Wisconsin Supreme Court in a talk here.

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NEW STATE EDUCATION VENTURE OUTLINED FOR COLLEGE IN TEXAS

"College-That-Is-to-Be" Will Have "Scholarship Steps" Without "Scholarship Fence"

LUBBOCK, Tex., June 3 (AP)—A state institution with more than 2000 acres and \$1,000,000 to start, without "scholarship fence," but with "scholarship steps," without a Greek letter fraternity, but with a desire to instill character and teach democracy—this is the ideal of the College-That-Is-to-Be, which is the name given the new Texas technological college, soon to open here by its first president, Dr. P. W. Horn.

The college is being built to meet the demands of this vast section for a public institution of general higher learning. The Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 and the citizens of Lubbock gave at a low price, 2000 acres of the plains to start it on its way. The first buildings are now about completed and the college expects to open its doors for freshmen and sophomores next September.

In a new country and with a new school, Dr. Horn has set out to build what he believes is a new kind of college. First of all he proposed to the board of directors that Greek letter fraternities be excluded, and the board promptly adopted the proposal. There is to be no hazing of freshmen at the new school.

No one is to be summarily dismissed because of poor scholarship, but the school is going to attempt to adjust itself to the needs of the student and find a place for him, Dr. Horn said. With the idea of adopting the buildings to their particular purpose and to the climate and historical background of the section, the old Spanish type was selected.

AMERICAN UNITY DECLARED PATH TO WORLD PEACE

President Coolidge in Address at Norse Centenary Pictures Racial Fraternity

SCANDINAVIAN RECORD IN HISTORY LAUDED

Early Explorations and Culture Are Called Heritage of Descendants in Northwest

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9 (Special)

—The President and Mrs. Coolidge have returned to Washington after their brief visit to the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis for the Norse-American Centennial, a visit which competent observers were wont to predict would be one of the greatest receptions since his elevation to the White House and again demonstrated his national popularity.

After addressing 50,000 or more people here yesterday afternoon, taking America's "melting pot" and the unusual story of the plain people for his theme, President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge shook hands with approximately 3000 people at an hour's reception in the rotunda of the Minnesota State Capitol. And fully 20,000 others were turned away disappointed.

Country's Social Backgrounds

"One reason that moved me to accept the cordial invitations to come here was the hope of directing some measure of national attention to the absorbing interest in the subject of the social backgrounds of our country," said the President in his speech. "The making of such a country is not to be told in any mere category of dates, battles, political evolutions and partisan controversies," he said, "because back of all these, which are too often the chief material of history, lies the human story, the story of the making of a plain people whose names are strangers to public place and fame.

The close of the Norse-American Centennial, which 100,000 visitors have been celebrating here since last Saturday, will come after the historic pageant tonight, in which the daring of the Norse immigrants who crossed the Atlantic 100 years ago is re-enacted.

Brotherhood of All Races

Proved by American Test, President Tells Norsemen

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR GROUND, June 9 (AP)—America's success in fusing national unity from its melting pot of diverse racial elements points the way for fraternity and co-operation among peoples on a world-wide scale, President Coolidge declared yesterday in his address at the Norse-American Centennial.

"If fraternity and co-operation," he said, "are possible on the scale of this continent, among people so widely diversified as the Americans of the world? I feel it is possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal.

The President told his audience that in the midst of "loyalties that are all beyond possibility of question" it was "difficult to choose among the many national and racial groups of our American people for their home and their country."

Common Citizenship Tested

"We are thankful for all of them, and yet more thankful that the experiment of their common citizenship has been so magnificently justified in its results," he said. "If one were seeking proof of a basic brotherhood among all races of men, if one were to challenge the riddle of Babel in support of aspirations for a unity, capable of assuring peace to the nations, in such an inquiry I suppose the best testimony would be taken from the experience of this country.

"Out of the confusion of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast differences in talents and tastes, there has been evolved a spiritual union accompanied by a range of capacity and genius which marks this nation for a pre-eminent destiny. The American people have commanded the respect of the world.

"It is not so many years since visitors from other quarters of the world were wont to contemplate our concourse of races, origins and interests, and shake their heads ominously. They feared that from such a melting pot of diverse elements we could never draw the tested, tempered metal for national character. Even among ourselves were many who listened with serious concern to such forebodings. They were not quite sure whether we had created a nation with the soul of a nation. They wondered if perhaps we had merely brought together a large number of people in a large place.

National Unity Proved

"Had these misgivings been justified when the hour of trial came, it would have meant disaster to us and to the world. But instead of crumbling into a chaos of discordant elements, America proved its truly national unity. It demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature. Powerful enough to hold this people to a high ideal in time of supreme trial, why may we not hope that the same influence will at length reach men and women wherever they are found on earth?"

In praising the contributions to America made by the Scandinavian immigrants, the President said, in part:

These Norsemen, whose beginnings in the United States we here celebrate have exercised a great influence

Circus Is Calling Boston Hosts to Sullivan Square Grounds

Elevated Trains and Motors Carrying Happy Loads
to the Old Familiar Sights and Sounds of
America's Popular Amusement.

"Here y'are—get ye' balloons—be a child—jest for 'n'ight. . . . Or take 'em home 't' babies. . . . Ho—come on—take 'em afore they're gone. . . ."

"Well—ll—step right up an' see the elephants—feed 'em peanuts—they love it. See the m'ellious pachyderms of colossal size an' tame as kittens. . . . See th' lions. Hear 'em roar."

"All right folks—hustle along—the big show's about to begin. . . . Greatest show on earth. . . . Hurry—hurry—hurry, now, get your peanuts and popcorn and make yourselves at home. Hundreds of horses, acrobats, clowns, tumblers, wild west show—bigger'n wilder ever. . . . Come on—come on—come on—Ho—let 'em go—"

The Side-Show Impresario

The strident whistle of the calliope. . . . The whine of peanut ovens. . . . The bark of the side-show impresario. . . . The lazy grunts of sea lions. . . . The bored yawn of a "water-boy" unable, nevertheless, to resist the lure of "seein' 'em come in." . . . "Ma—git me some peanuts an' a balloon an' Oh—what's those things all stripes an' lookit like a giraffe, bet it feels funny when he's thirsty. . . ."

"Ticket men all smiling and chattering at the 'folks.' The circus is the greatest agent of democracy in the world. 'Well—what you say—how many—many—many—many—step right up, hand over your money AND don't forget to take away your change. We don't want anything but longin' to anyone else. Yes, ma'am. Six. No box seats, madame. This is the circus, yes madame. How many—how many—many—many—Sullivan Square, in Charlestown, unaccustomed neighborhood for the circus, bulged with noise last night as the first evening's audience gathered undiminished in numbers by the new location. Elevated trains, curling necklaces of tops, light veered squealing around the curve and rumbled into the station to discharge unwelcome freight. Elevated employees losing their saturnaline viewpoint for the halfed crowd with such jovial directions and minor assistances as 'nothing less than the circus could waken.'"

"Hurry, Hurry, Hurry"

All the nations of the globe met in the gathering twilight. Motor horns howled under the elevated structure. . . . Impassive policemen hid tolerant smiles from children who knew they had been discovered inviting strangers to purchase balloons for them. "Well—well—well—get your ice cold tonic here. . . . Dusk settled quickly around the shrill medley on the wings of a thin, smoke-blue fog. "All right folks. Come along. Hurry, hurry, hurry. . . . Ragged urchins who had found sudden benefactors flew screaming with delight in between the legs of pompous business men, stretched grimy hands up to the ticket men, seized their bits of bright pasteboard and dashed away to the big top. . . . A small boy, with torn overalls and eyes like black pansies broke off a dissertation on his age, which was the white of five and said, severely, to an older youngster who showed signs of begging the price of a ticket from a woman, "Don't yuh dare ask her. She give me this b'loon but I didn't ask her."

Tinselled and Jeweled

The claim that the circus this year is bigger and better seems justified. Costumes are fresh and attractive. They are tinselled and mock jeweled

but they bear few signs of wear and their design is effectively imaginative.

Clowning has become simplified. No more the tricks that ridicule the ringmaster. Little talk. The funny old clown who sang comic songs, reeled off quip and conundrum, has resolved into a medley, a multitude of fragments, a whirlwind of comedy as unidentified and incoherent as it is universal. Through the evolution of the circus the arena has become so large that it is no longer possible for one clown satisfactorily to amuse the spectators.

In the place of the old premier clown there is now an army of chalk-faced clowns whose stage is the circumference of the several rings, who originate even as they dash about the broad sawdust pathway, and for whom response from the spectators is the secret spring that constantly releases new, funny devices to produce laughter.

Famous Figures Here

Famous figures in the circus world have come back to Boston for this week. The gifted May Wirth whose skill increases with the passing years. The amazing Miss Letzel whose curious ability to "cast herself over her own shoulder" is one of the occasions upon which the famous impresario, Frank Bradna, makes the typical circus-flavored speech which employs many superlatives and ends in an unexpectedly simple and dramatic "Look!"

Barbarian riders, tight rope walkers, slack rope dancers, clowns and trapeze artists, never losing their luster as the years pass by for bankers, clergymen, fruit vendors, stenographers, public accountants, even hardened newspaper men. The entrance to the ring, behind Merle Evans' famous band, curtained in gleaming satin is the gateway to a special land of romance and the folk that come through it, albeit they come on a schedule to put modern factory efficiency to shame, come nevertheless as the emissaries from a faded land where the wave of a wand brings forth all manner of enchantments and boredom is unknown.

Parade of the Elephants

The ubiquitous ice cream and peanut men, wandering up and down the aisles with their improbable cries, "Last time around; get your peanuts before it is too late"—only heighten the joyous unreality of the circus scene. They make the parade of elephants more fantastic, the drill of several hundred horses in their gay caparisons ridden by men and girls garbly dressed and weaving patterns with their flowered garlands more fairylike, the birdland fantasy more entrancing.

What matter that the commissary is industriously planning so mundane a thing as tomorrow's three meals for 2000 people. What matter that the wardrobe mistress has, even as the show goes on, a score of seamstresses busy with needles and threads repairing against tomorrow's need chance rents in costumes of gauze and satin and that it is a serious business. What matter that

Being Funny Is Serious Business



Courtesy Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus

Mimicry and Pantomime Rather Than Words Are the Laugh Producers in the Circus Today. A Small Army of Clowns Keeps Things Lively Under the Big Tent.

LAND CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR BEING PLANNED

(Continued from Page 1)

MAIL ORDER HOUSE PLANS COAL SALES

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 9.—Two tons of coal for the household for little more than the price of one ton is a problem in domestic economy. Sears, Roebuck & Co., mail-order house, is attempting to solve through establishment of a new coal department.

C. M. Kittle, president of the firm, announces that a saving of \$1 to \$3 per ton to the consumer is expected to be effected by the new plan, which involves shipping coal from the mines in southern Illinois and Indiana and also from Kentucky, directly to the consumer.

The saving is made by shipping the fuel in carload lots to the order of individuals, companies, or groups of people in a community who unite for group buying.

Organization of coal clubs by neighbors is one of the purchase plans, Mr. Kittle suggests. Savings of \$10 to \$50 could be made during the season by this method he believes. This plan eliminates the middleman, jobbers, agents, and salesmen and enables householders to buy their fuel at little more than mine prices.

LAND CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR BEING PLANNED

(Continued from Page 1)

Gain in Personnel

Distinct improvement had been made in the character of the border personnel and the enforcement of customs regulations by Mexico, he said. This had helped to open the way for more complete co-operation between the American and Mexican officials, which was to be in the nature of an exchange of information.

Heretofore it had not been a matter of particular moment with American officials whether anyone was trying to smuggle a consignment of silks or other goods into Mexico, and likewise of little or no moment to Mexican officials whether anyone was trying to smuggle whisky, alcohol or narcotics into the United States from Mexico.

Now, however, there will be a definite co-operation between the two sets of officials in the giving of information to each other along these particular lines or in connection with any attempt at smuggling.

BRITAIN AGREES WITH FRANCE ON SECURITY PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

taken by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor throughout was based on two solid facts: first, that M. Briand is a realist and not likely to spend time quibbling over negligible points; second, that by comparison with the Cannes protocol, which M. Briand accepted, the present project is infinitely better. The British objection to France crossing the demilitarized Rhineland to assist Poland is largely academic, as is apparently recognized by the Government.

Position in Rhineland

However unfair the Versailles Treaty may be, it still remains a treaty and while providing for the demilitarization of the Rhineland, that is to say, the complete absence of German armies, munitions and fortifications, it does not call for neutralization of the Rhineland, that is to say, the closing of the Rhineland to all legitimate military operations in the event of war.

But in practice a France desirous of going to the help of Poland would be public opinion—that France was not an aggressor by withdrawing French troops 10 kilometers from the frontier, thus giving Germany a tactical advantage.

Triumph for M. Briand

Why should it be supposed that the French, who, with the Russian alliance, hesitated and retired until unmistakably attacked, should now be ready to fly beyond their frontiers if another country is menaced, though France is not attacked directly? The recollection of 1914 seems to prove conclusively that both France and England for diplomatic reasons have made more of this right to traverse the Rhineland than a realistic view of the probabilities would justify.

With the Polish stumblingblock removed by judiciously minded ministers an agreement is inevitable, and now that the news from Geneva confirms Paris expectations the general comment is that it is a signal triumph for M. Briand, who has worked continuously for such a result since 1921. Such perseverance in the face of often unfavorable circumstances and an apparently implacable opposition deserves its reward.

FURTHER DIVIDEND BY HANOVER TRUST

Judge Henry K. Bralley of the Supreme Court today authorized Roy A. Hovey, bank commissioner, to pay a further dividend of five percent to the depositors in the commercial department of the Hanover Trust Company, which was closed by the State five years ago.

About 2000 depositors will benefit from this distribution, which will amount to about \$130,000 and which is expected to be paid in about a month. This dividend will bring the amount received by the commercial depositors to 57 per cent. The de-

positors in the savings department have been paid in full.
Harry A. Ham, receiver for the New England Equitable Insurance Company, was also authorized by Judge Bralley to pay a final dividend of 18 1/2 per cent to policy holders, bringing the total dividends received by them since the company was enjoined in 1917 from doing business to 78 1/2 per cent.

CHINESE AT HARVARD PROTEST AGAINST WAR

The Chinese Students' Club at Harvard University has sent a telegram to President Coolidge "protesting against the unnecessary massacre by soldiers of many of our students in Shanghai, wholly unarmed, perfectly innocent and minor." The message maintains they were in no sense Bolsheviks, and expresses the hope that Americans in Shanghai "be requested to refuse further participation in joint actions or violent treatment of students, and that no more American marines be sent to Shanghai, because only sympathy and trust will quiet down the excited students. The granting by China of extraterritorial rights to foreign nations was an act of good will, not to be construed in ways unfavorable to her people."

The telegram was signed by D. Haueh-feng Poe, president.

GREEKS AND JUGOSLAVS EXPLAIN POSITION ON SALONIKI RAILWAY

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 9.—The Greek and Yugoslav delegations have now issued their respective explanations of the breakdown of the recent negotiations for a renewal of alliance. Both deal exclusively with the question of the railway from the Serbian frontier to Saloniki, which was the principal bone of contention. Arguments favoring the individual viewpoints are naturally introduced, but, briefly put, the rival attitudes are as follows:

The Greeks say that while they are prepared to make extreme concessions, such as the application of Serbian tariffs to the Ghevgell-Saloniki section, repairs to the roadway and, if necessary, the construction of a double-track, they are absolutely unable to consider handing over the section to Serbian control. They regard this as affecting their sovereign rights and calculated to provoke continual friction between the two nations.

Those outside the dispute who mainly desire to assist a satisfactory settlement will not wish to dogmatize on the respective merits of the rival positions. Undoubtedly the Greek administration has provoked difficulties in the past—perhaps more than necessary—and while the Serbian ambitions are entirely comprehensible the demands now formulated are rather more than any Hellenic Government would be expected to accept voluntarily. For the rest, grave political considerations lie behind these technical differences and must necessarily govern further negotiations which, it is assumed, will take place in the near future.

Are you running your Balloon Tires hard or soft?

THE original idea
back of balloon tires
is the added comfort
of riding on a soft
cushion of air.

Every extra pound of
pressure that must be
put into a balloon tire
to make it serviceable
takes away just so much
from the cushioning.

Many balloon tires to-
day are run harder than
they should be for max-
imum cushioning.

This is done to save
the tires from excessive
wear.

But here is a Balloon
Tire that need not be
over-inflated to save it
from early and uneven
tread wear or tread
separation.

You can run U.S. Royal

low pressure balloons
at true low air pressure
and it won't hurt them.

Because—

They have the new
"Low-Pressure Tread,"
which prevents early and
uneven tread wear—

And they are built of
Latex-treated Web Cord,
which gives maximum
strength and flexibility.

No matter what your
experience with other
balloon tires may have
been—

Do not over-inflate
these tires to save them
from quick and exces-
sive wear.

It is not necessary.

They are made for
true low air pressures.

United States Rubber Company



United States Tires
are Good Tires



U.S. Royal

True Low Pressure

Balloons

with the New Flat "LOW-PRESSURE TREAD"
and Built of Latex-treated Web Cord

World News in Brief

Chicago (P)—Former Governor Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, has been re-elected chairman of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board. G. W. W. Hanger was chosen vice-chairman.

Buenos Aires (P)—Suffrage for native or naturalized Argentine women over 22 years of age is advocated in a bill presented to the chamber by the Radical Deputy, Leopoldo Bard.

Tokyo (P)—The Social Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo municipality is planning the construction of 16 public eating houses in different parts of the city. Each building will cost about \$6,000 yen. The dining rooms, when completed, will be under the direct control of the bureau. The meals served will be extremely simple, but well-cooked, and will be offered at cost price. The bureau has been operating a number of these dining rooms successfully, the patrons being mostly office clerks and workmen.

Mexico City (P)—The Mexican Government, it is officially reported, has saved 36,000,000 pesos of the 50,000,000 intended for the establishment of a sole bank of issue. After the bank is inaugurated, it is stated, the Government will contemplate resumption of interest payment on the foreign debt, and also the agrarian debt.

Paris (P)—A price of \$80,000 francs was paid by a dealer at an auction yesterday for a small painting by Fragonard entitled "Fanchon la Veilleuse." As the dealer is obliged to pay a tax of 19 1/2 per cent, the total amounts to more than \$90,000 francs or \$40,000.

Washington (P)—The Supreme Court has adjourned for its summer recess, which will last until October 5.

Washington (P)—Centralization of the administration of government affairs in Alaska is advocated by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior. Nine of the ten executive departments of the Government now administer Alaskan affairs, he declared, and last year \$16,457,964 was spent in federal administration in which 25 different bureaus took part in controlling the 125 various government activities.

Rome (P)—The extent to which ardent Fascists have accepted their political creed as an all-encompassing repository of almost religious devotion, was illustrated by a recent competition, conducted by a Roman newspaper, for a short, apt definition of Fascism. The winning definition was "Fascism is the spirit of the free communities of Italy under the aegis of Imperial Rome." The minor prizes were carried off by contributors who saw in Fascism all of the material splendors usually associated with Utopia.

Lansing, Mich. (P)—A new and drastic "drunken driver" law is now in effect in Michigan. It was enacted by the 1925 legislature at the urging of law enforcement officials and dry organizations. A first offender, upon conviction, must surrender his driver's license for at least three months. In addition the court may sentence him to pay a fine of from \$50 to \$100 and to not more than 90 days imprisonment.

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\$1645 at Lansing plus Tax

INSTITUTIONAL soundness = a
most stable corps of trained factory
workmen = manufacturing self-con-
tainment which eliminates parts makers'
profits.

These are some of the factors that have
made it possible for Reo to design, manu-
facture and sell the Series G Sedan at a
price never before associated with a full-
sized, four-door sedan of similar quality.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY = Lansing, Mich.

NEW ARGUMENT SEEN IN PARDON

Another Blow to Capital
Punishment Found in
Connecticut Case

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9 (Special).—Sentenced to be executed 18 years ago on a charge of homicide, the sentence being commuted to life imprisonment on the eve of consummation, Charles Pasquale Esposito last night received a pardon from the Connecticut board of pardons after several noted criminologists and sociologists had studied the case and placed before the board the opinion which cast serious doubt upon the justice of the verdict.

Supporters of the movement against capital punishment in this State see in this case another strong argument for their cause. With experts as Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, and George W. Kitchin, head of the department of criminology, New York School of Social Work, and formerly warden of Sing Sing Prison, expressing doubt as to the guilt of the man, they find in the case another instance of where an innocent person might have been sacrificed on the altar of an unrighteous and barbaric custom of execution.

The study of Esposito's case and the activities leading to his pardon last night were largely promoted through the efforts of Miss Genevieve Cowles, vice-president of the Artists' Council, New York, and patron of many mural decorations in various institutions, including one on the chapel wall of the state prison at Wethersfield, Conn., where she became interested in Esposito and convinced of his innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted.

Since his incarceration, Esposito had achieved rare skill in woodcarving. Miss Cowles told the board at his hearing yesterday that there was no danger of his becoming a public charge.

"Professor Dewey, in the statement which he prepared after thoroughly studying the evidence presented to him by Miss Cowles and which was filed with the board, said: 'From my study of the evidence you showed me it does not seem to me that the guilt of Esposito was proved beyond a reasonable doubt.'

After summarizing the evidence Mr. Kitchin, in a statement also filed with the board, came to this conclusion: 'On the record I cannot say that in my opinion Esposito's connection with the crime was proven beyond a reasonable doubt.'

Another statement which had weight with the board was that of Arthur M. Conley, state's attorney for Fairfield County, where the alleged offense was committed, who said: 'For the doubt that may have existed Esposito has already paid heavily. I am by no means convinced that justice won't be served by freeing him.'

**CREDIT MEN RAISE
ANTI-FRAUD FUND**

In the campaign of the National Association of Credit Men for a fund of \$1,000,000 to combat fraudulent bankruptcies in the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Potomac, New England actually raised \$91,000 of its \$100,000 quota, with more coming in daily from companies who could not contribute during the campaign because of pending decisions by boards of directors.

Boston's portion was \$60,000 and \$61,000 was actually raised. Providence exceeded their \$20,000 quota by \$4,000. Springfield and Worcester had to complete their quotas but it is felt by officials of the New England district committee, of which Fred P. Kinney was general chairman, that delayed subscriptions will bring the New England quota up to the full amount within a few days.

**LEGION'S ENDOWMENT
FUND NEARING QUOTA**

Although Massachusetts has not gone over the top in its campaign to raise \$500,000 toward the American Legion national endowment fund, state officials announce that, with \$178,315 accounted for and an intensive campaign progressing this week, they are confident the quota will be filled. Boston leaders expect to reach their quota of \$200,000 by Bunker Hill Day.

Three fire boats gave an exhibition in Fort Point Channel yesterday. Boston workers assembled last night at the Hotel Bellevue for reports and instructions. Speakers included Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner; Maj. George Gilbody, Russell Harmon, Charles R. Gow, state fire chairman, and Leo M. Harlow, state commander.

**TRAFFIC PLAN HELD
AID TO MERCHANTS**

The proposed new traffic rule, which would bar downtown parking only before 10 a. m. and between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m., would not prohibit all downtown parking, according to a statement made yesterday at City Hall, Boston, by Joseph F. Sullivan, secretary of the Board of Street Commissioners.

"This regulation," said Mr. Sullivan, "is one to confine the privileges to specified vehicles during certain specified hours. This rule was made to comply with the complaints of many retail merchants that their trade was being driven away because their curbing had been pre-empted."

**SHOE SITUATION
CAUSES SURVEYED**

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 8.—A study of the cause of depression, loss of production and unemployment in the shoe industry of Lynn and Haverhill, two of the leading shoe-manufacturing cities of the country, which was undertaken at the request of the President and Secretary of Labor by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor, has been completed.

The causes, briefly summarized by the bureau, are said to be the extreme poverty shoes, delays in arriving at

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Shifts in Mechanical Management Are Announced
by Representative

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**VERMONT REPUBLICAN
WOMEN TO CONVENE**

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 9 (Special).—The first annual meeting of the Woman's Republican Club of Vermont will be held here at the Equinox House at 11 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, June 16. In addition to the business of the meeting three women speakers are scheduled. They are Mrs. Charles H. Sabin of New York City, member for New York State of the Republican national committee, president of the Women's National Republican Club, and member

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QUINCY PAGEANT MARKS EPOCHS

2000 Are to Participate in
Performances Given at
Merrymount Park

QUINCY, Mass., June 9 (Special).—Launched upon its tercentenary commemoration with elaborate open-air exercises, last evening, Quincy will tonight witness the first presentation of the historic pageant and honor those whose deeds helped make possible the American Republic, as well as the founding of this three-century-old community.

Unfolded during the scenes of this drama will be the numerous milestones in the steady progress and achievements which have marked the life of the city of Quincy these 300 years. The performance, in which nearly 2000 persons will participate, will begin at 8:30 o'clock in the large amphitheater which has been erected at Merrymount Park.

Many Motor Visitors

All day streams of automobiles continued their way through the city to visit the many scenes of pioneer historic interest in Quincy. The streets form an archway of flags and banners.

More than 8000 persons were present at the opening exercises of the celebration last night. The most colorful spectacle of the evening was the formation of a living American flag by more than 700 Quincy school children. They were dressed in caps or red, white and blue, and moved in perfect rhythm over the green.

Herbert Parker, formerly Attorney-General of Massachusetts, delivered the tercentenary oration. He outlined the vital part which Quincy has played in the early and later life of the Nation, the examples which it has set.

Heritage of Liberty

In conclusion he said: "Your heritage is not in the possession of worldly wealth which scarce survives the moment of its acquisition. It is in proud memories. It is in your birthright to institutions of government which have been entrusted to you, and have given place and opportunity for virtuous and sure happiness to its citizens, such as have never been vouchsafed to any other people."

"Not as a gift has this priceless endowment come to you, but as a sacred trust in pledge to your predecessors, and to the generations to come, and to American citizens who are to succeed you. It is the charge that was written into the Mayflower compact that lives in our federal and state constitutions. It rests upon the shoulders of each citizen, under the law, each of us shall have equal opportunity for the enjoyment of liberty and happiness, and each shall be charged with the equal duty to defend and sacredly maintain these inalienable rights."

"There can be no rights secured by law save such as are earned by the performance of their coincident duties. This is the basis of American citizenship. Only those who know and share this faith shall be permitted to share in its rights or in its fellowship."

Perley E. Barbour, Mayor, presided and extended the city's welcome. The pageant will be formed Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, and Thursday afternoon, with the tercentenary parade Saturday afternoon.

**WOMAN HONORED
BY BRENN SOCIETY**

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 9 (Special).—Mrs. Helen S. Wright of this city has been elected a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of London, an honor which has been bestowed in its field, in recognition of her writings and research on arctic and antarctic exploration and history. The society did not until recently admit women to its membership, and the honor to Mrs. Wright is the greater, as she is one of the few women as well as one of the few Americans to whom an appointment has come.

Mrs. Wright's books, "The Great White North" and "The Seventh Continent," have been rated very

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California Petroleum for the March 31 quarter reports net income of \$1,426,739 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes compared with \$1,172,615 in the first quarter of 1924.

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POINTS TO GAIN
IN HOME OWNERSConvention of Building and
Loan Associations Reports
on Promotion of Thrift

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9 (Special).—Co-operation in the unselfish enterprise of aiding families of small means to own their own homes was the keynote of the opening session here today of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. Coupled with reports of record advances of the associations in the last year, there were calls for a high ethical standard of business and for adherence to the fundamentals in which the associations were founded.

Speaking on "The Spirit of the Building and Loan Association," T. L. Matthews of Fremont, Neb., declared that "service to the people and not the interests or desires of the associations should be paramount." Primarily, he said, the business of the world is conducted for the benefit of the people.

Opportunity for Thrift
"The two foundations upon which the institutions rest are mutualism and co-operation," said William H. Peck, Kalamazoo, Mich. "The mission of the savings and loan association is, first, to provide an opportunity for the exercise of persistent, systematic thrift. Second, to turn the stream of funds, fed by the countless rivulets of individual savings, into the channel of home ownership; and, third, to do its share in the great plan of the Almighty for the uplift of the human race."

William R. Adair, of Omaha, president of the league, declared the associations were operating in a field peculiarly their own and that their progress has been due to the service they render. Mr. Adair spoke of the great need of more popular education on the approved practices of the associations and the purposes for which they are working.

"The building and loan associations of the United States set a new high record of achievement last year when they increased their assets more than \$222,000,000 and added 151,000 new members," reported H. F. Cellarius, who is secretary of the league. "No class of financial institution has in the last decade developed a more rapid growth or exerted a more beneficial influence on the civic and economic life of the nation. These associations now hold a most important place in the financial structure of America and are doing more than any other agency in promoting the saving habit and providing means for securing homes. They are essentially community builders and creators of taxable wealth, practically all their funds being devoted to home-building and home-owning purposes," he added.

Gain in Membership
"The membership gain last year was at the rate of nearly 19 per cent over the preceding year, and the increase in assets was nearly 21 per cent over the previous year's total. In 39 states, including the District of Columbia, there have been no failures of building and loan associations in the last five years. In 1920 the percentage of loss of all associations was only one hundred thousandths of 1 per cent of total assets, while last year this had been reduced to only eighty-four ten thousandths of 1 per cent."

C. Clinton James of Washington, D. C., explained the purpose of a bill pending in Congress for creation of a system of federal building loan banks that would operate with building and loan associations in a manner similar to the federal reserve bank system, with banks of the country. Under the proposal there would be 11 federal building loan banks.

HARTFORD BUILDING
ACTIVITY INCREASES

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8 (Special).—The building inspection department during May issued permits for construction work in Hartford estimated to cost \$2,745,266, by far the largest monthly total for the year. The total estimated costs of building work called for in permits issued in the past five months was \$8,933,999, representing an increase of \$1,033,579 over the corresponding period of last year.

Comparative figures follow: January, 1925, \$1,196,533; January, 1924, \$771,899; February, 1925, \$675,121; February, 1924, \$778,499.68; March, 1925, \$1,478,666; March, 1924, \$1,221,948; April, 1925, \$1,838,393; April, 1924, \$1,833,612.50; May, 1925, \$3,745,266; May, 1924, \$2,894,465.

B. U. COMMENCEMENT
AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Commencement week activities at Boston University today included the annual class picnic of school of education seniors at Riverside in the afternoon and the college of liberal arts senior-class banquet at the Hotel Westminister this evening. To

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morrow's program includes: School of education, senior class day exercises at home of Prof. Her. art Blair, Newtonville, afternoon, and the class banquet at the Hotel Bellevue in the evening; college of liberal arts, presentation of senior class play, "The Admirable Crichton," at Fine Arts Theater in the evening.

Yesterday afternoon, in connection with certificate awards at the college of practical arts and letters, the Sigma Key, symbol of high senior scholarship, was awarded for what is considered to be the first time to a junior. The recipient was Miss Charlotte R. Greene of Roxbury, who with Miss Harriet H. Butson of Lisbon, N. H., was high ranking student of the college. In making the unusual award to Miss Greene, T. Lawrence Davis, dean, explained that loyalty to the school, in addition to her high scholastic standing, was responsible.

MOUNT HOLYOKE
EXERCISES HELD

Four Honorary Degrees Conferred at Eighty-Eighth Commencement

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 9 (Special).—At the eighty-eighth commencement of Mount Holyoke today 210 students received their A. B. degree and six their M. A. The degree with highest honor was conferred for the first time, the two students who received it being Evelyn Macdonnell of South Hadley Falls and Lucie Weston Pickett of Beverly, Mass. Sixteen of the A. B. degrees were conferred with high honor, six with honors, and seven with honors in course, in accordance with the new system of honors established last year.

Four honorary degrees were conferred on graduates of Mount Holyoke, the recipients being Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, president of Nanjing College, China, and Mrs. Murray S. Frame, president of Yenching College, Peking, who were honored with the degree of Litt. D. for distinguished service in education, and Mrs. Henry S. Jones, ex '51, of Ludlow, Mass., and Mrs. Elsie Smith of Chicago of the class of 1888, who were honored with the M. A. degree.

The graduate students who received the M. A. degree were Elizabeth Gilman of Gardner, Mass.; Elsie Frame, president of Yenching College, Peking; Elizabeth Kimball of Oak Park, Ill.; Evelyn Tibbets of South Hadley Falls, and Mrs. Constance Green of Holyoke, Mass.

Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, gave the commencement address, saying, in part: "Only a fraction of 1 per cent of the population goes to college. Yet the influence of these graduates is entirely out of proportion to their numbers. The learned professions are practically controlled by them. Legislatures are increasingly dependent on them. They have long been a marked element in Congress. Of the United States presidents, five were college graduates, and two had attended college but were obliged to discontinue before graduation. One of these was, himself, a college president."

The chief executives in certain of the more important branches of commerce and industry are said to be increasingly college graduates. It is therefore a matter of grave national consequence what kind of training these graduates are receiving and with what ideals they are going out into active life.

Nowhere is there a group more sensitive to the appeal of loyal and intelligent citizenship than is to be found among the American college or university. Their special service is to be rendered not solely, nor indeed primarily, in most cases, by entering the professions essentially altruistic, indispensable as such callings are, but rather by bringing into the common life the daily life the atmosphere of generous and intelligent sympathy, the broader and more flexible views, which only wide-ranging knowledge permits, the simplicity and earnestness of character which springs from actual contact with the underlying virtues of life.

Commencement week ends tonight with the reception given by President Woolley to the graduates and their families and friends.

ENGLISH SALVATIONIST SPEAKS

Assurances of a continuing advance and enlargement of service in the future for the Salvation Army were made by Henry Mapp, of England, international secretary, at a mass meeting in his honor at Ford Hall last night. Other speakers included Col. Richard E. Holz, general secretary; Col. William A. McIntyre, commander in New England, and Fletcher W. Agnew of New York, editor of the Eastern War Cry.

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"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"

Detroit, Mich.
Special Correspondence

THE writer put down The Christian Science Monitor, in which she had just been reading the item setting forth Detroit's activities in observing Be-kind-to-Animals Week, to inquire of a group of men dispersing from her front lawn what the interest had been.

"Robin stuck up in the tree by a bit of string she picked up for a nest. Caught her wing and foot over a branch," said one. "Quite a job to get her down, but we did," said another. And, dusting off their clothes, away they went as if nothing out of the usual had occurred in their daily walk to business.

Santa Monica, Calif.
Special Correspondence

THE mother of a large family of children had to manage carefully to keep household expenses as low as possible. One day a six-year-old boy overheard the mother telling some of the older children that more economy was required for the table, and that it would be necessary to do without meat for a while.

A day or two after this conversation, the little fellow bounded into the room with radiant face, and placing a neat little package in his mother's lap, said, "This is for you, mamma."

It contained a dainty lamb chop. It had been bought by the little child's pennies.

OPPOSES INCREASE
FOR ELEVATED MEN

Improvement Association Refers to Big Debt

Protesting against any increase in wages for employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and questioning the "moral right of the road, the men, or any arbitration board to add to the operating costs of this system until it has been able to pay its debts," the United Improvement Association of Boston, in an open letter to "the car-riding public," announces that it is demanding an opportunity to state its position at a hearing before the arbitration board. Its letter in part follows:

"The United Improvement Association of Boston, representing local associations of several thousand Boston voters, learns with grave concern that the employees and the Boston Elevated Railway Company are again in controversy over the matter of wages."

"Our association earnestly protests against any further increase in operating costs of the system, in spite of and respectfully petitions to be admitted and recorded as a party in interest in the pending arbitration of wages between the Boston Elevated Railway and its employees for the following reasons:

"Under existing conditions, the only limit to continued increase in wages is what the car-riding public can be compelled to pay. In view of the fact that the only party on whom the burden of increased operating costs will fall is the car-riding public, we demand as our right that we be allowed to testify before the arbitration board and give reasons for our position."

In making this demand to be heard, we have in view that with practically no increase in the number of people carried, there has already been imposed upon the car-riders, increased wage costs of operation amounting to many millions of dollars."

That on account of the last two awards for increase in wages, more than 25,000,000 passengers have been obliged to pay an increased fare. As patrons of the road we protest against the reduction in shop and maintenance force of nearly

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JEWISH INFLUX
INTO PALESTINE
DISTURBS ARABS

(Continued from Page 1)

1923. They now ask for a national government in which the two communities, Arab and Jewish, would be represented in proportion to their numbers as they existed before the introduction of the Zionist policy. The answer to this proposal, of course, is that governments cannot be set up on a retrospective basis. This is just an example of the type of argument put forward by the Arab leaders.

The Arabs undoubtedly have a strong case, but they are divided among themselves and are without any competent leaders. There are no less than three distinct parties more or less at loggerheads with each other, the Arab Executive, the National Party and the Peasant Party. The Executive, which formerly commanded enthusiastic support, no longer enjoys the confidence of the native population. Until such a body is formed, the Arab cause can make little progress. Every day's delay brings more Jews to the country, and every day the Arabs' position becomes worse.

Up to the present time the Arab policy has been mainly critical and destructive. There is every indication, however, that the National and Peasant parties will combine to form a body, representative of general Arab opinion, which may succeed in formulating a reasonable constructive policy in the interests of the native population. Until such a body is formed, the Arab cause can make little progress. Every day's delay brings more Jews to the country, and every day the Arabs' position becomes worse.

Since the advent of the civil administration considerable progress has been made and the state of the country has become more settled. At the same time a great deal remains to be done before the situation can be termed satisfactory. The Balfour declaration is, in itself, a "fait accompli," but the present form of its execution cannot be treated as such. The declaration is capable of modification within its provisions, and it seems that measures in this direction, as well as sacrifices on the part of both Arab and Jew, are necessary in order to create a more satisfactory position in Palestine.

Subsidized Immigration Opposed

The Jews persist in their determination to flood the country with subsidized immigrants. The Arabs continue to oppose this with a divided and badly led organization. Palestine is an Arab country. The Jews are steadily increasing in numbers and are occupying more and more land every day. What is to be the limit of this immigration policy? Until it is decided what these limits are to be, there is no likelihood of any peace in the Arab camp. The spirit of uncertainty is largely the cause of the Arabs' erratic and obstructive policy.

Commerce Officials
TO ADVISE EXPORTERS

Two more Government officials will be in Palestine this week for conferences with business interests relative to foreign trade. They will make their headquarters at the office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Customs House.

William E. Nash, recently appointed assistant trade commissioner to Hamburg, Germany, will be here June 11 to 13, to familiarize himself with the needs of manufacturers and exporters here. A. Heath Othman, chief of the domestic commerce division of the bureau, at Washington, will be here June 13 to 15. It is expected that he will discuss with manufacturers the proposed industrial survey of the bureau in New England.

EXECUTIVES' CLUB ELECTIONS

Austin S. Kibbee, treasurer and member of the Lewis A. Crosscut Company of North Abington, was elected president of the Executives' Club last night at the annual meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce Building banquet hall. Melville D. Loring, manager of the Chamber of Commerce bureau of commercial and industrial affairs, was elected the club's secretary.

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able the Arabs to understand once and for all their present and future position in relation to these immigrants, who would always remain a constant factor in the country. Palestine needs stability. Until this is assured by the mandatory power, the different factions can never settle down to accept any situation. They must know how far they can go and what is going to be demanded of them. Then they will be more ready to make the sacrifices necessary for the peace and prosperity of the land as a whole.

VERMONT TO HAVE
SIX COUNTY CAMPSActive Summer for Boys' and
Girls' Club Work

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 9 (Special).—Boys' and girls' club work of the State, otherwise known as 4-H Clubs, will have six county camps this year, according to an announcement made by E. L. Ingalls, state club leader of Montpelier. Up to this year, there were only four, those in Addison, Bennington, Rutland, and Windham. This year Chittenden and Windsor have come into the field.

Delegates from each boys' and girls' club in a county are selected to attend the county camp. Usually two delegates go from each club. The camps, which are of a recreational, educational, and inspirational nature, last for about a week. The Addison, Bennington, and Rutland camps were established in 1923. In 1924 Windham County joined the circle.

The Addison County 4-H Camp is situated at camp As-You-Like-It, owned by Miss Mildred Everts, County Boys and Girls Club agent at Lake Dunmore, near Brandon. The Bennington Camp is located on the Graves farm, which borders the Battenkill River at Sunderland. It is known as Camp Ondawa and the delegates use tents for housing purposes, having a sort of Dutch oven, built into the bank, for cooking.

The largest camp is in Rutland County on Lake Bomoseen, and is known as Camp Neashobee, a famous Indian name in that section. The Windham County Camp has at its disposal the Miss Grace Holbrook camp club site on West River in West Montpelier. It is known as the Green Mountain Camp. This camp interprets its Indian name as the Place Where the Light Breaks.

The Chittenden County camp is located on the Ward Ballard farm near Thompson's Point. The delegates will sleep in tents and board at the farm. The Windsor Camp will occupy the Mecawee Trout Clubhouse in the town of Bridgewater, only a few miles north of President Coolidge's home at Plymouth.

UNLICENSED BUS LINES CITED

The Boston City Council passed yesterday a resolution calling upon the law department to take action against motorbus lines which are operating in Boston without license. More than 150 motorbus lines are now being operated in this city without proper authority, it was asserted.

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A Literary Donkey Cart

By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

This is the third article in a series which is appearing every Tuesday, in which Mr. Speakman, author of "Beyond Shanghai" and "Hilltops in Galilee," tells of his thousand-mile walking trip up the west coast of Ireland from Cork, and down the east, accompanied only by his gray donkey, "Herself."

III

We Hit the Road

O'LEARY the tinker said that the donkey's name was Jack. Under the circumstances, that would not do at all. There was of course the possibility of Jacqueline, but she didn't look like Jacqueline. She looked more like Nora or Bridget, yet not entirely like these either. So she started out on the journey carrying the simple appellation, "Herself."

Young Freckles-and-Grin Murphy accompanied us through the general but perilous convolutions and left-side-of-the-road traffic of Cork. We did not go forth unobserved, for on the bridges and quays of the River Lee were numbers of the unemployed, slumping over the balustrades and supporting with workless backs the sides of buildings as far as the eye could reach—all tired out poor lads, with having nothing to do, and having all day to do it.

Nevertheless, there was a feeling of activity about the quays. A dozen coastwise steamers were in port, and the waterside streets were filled with stevedores busily at work shifting stacks of hides, fkins of world-famous butter and massive crates of eggs, while the air resounded to the shrieks of pigs and piglets who were about to be parted, it might be for years and it might be forever.

We continued on through the muddy streets, diverting certain of the wayfarers on the Grand Parade and the Mardyke, and being in turn diverted by the weather, which blessed our departure by five complete doublings before we had so much as reached the edge of the city. But at last, having arrived at the place where town and country meet, here was young Freckles-and-Grin holding out his hand and saying: "God give you luck, sir! God give you luck!"

Adrift on the bosom of a strange land, we followed along a broad, level, sodden road with the clear, beautiful, swiftly-flowing Lee at our right, until, coming to a bridge and an inn which had previously been noted on the map, we turned—donkey, man, and river—resolutely toward the west.

To Circle the Whole of Ireland
In general, it was our intention—and when I say "our intention," I am taking for granted a certain acquiescence on the part of my companion—it was our intention to circle the whole of Ireland, traveling up the west coast to the Giant's Causeway, and down the east coast to Cork. How far we should actually go was perhaps another matter.

I had made everything as snug as my limited knowledge of donkey travel would allow. The cart was greased, the somewhat decrepit harness was assembled to the best advantage, and an impermeable oiled canvas with ropes at its four ends covered the body of the cart, which, lying very neatly together, were two fiber cases for clothes and paint, a tin trunk for provisions, and a wooden box for oats.

(But another bit of luggage got so easily carried was the assurance of several competent people that the journey could never in the world be made by one donkey.)

First Objective, Glengarriff
The first general objective was a spot called Glengarriff, which lay beyond a range of mountains at the head of Bantry Bay. Beyond Glengarriff, our trail led over another mountainous divide to the Lakes of Killarney. Beyond Killarney, we intended continuing northward up the western coast, but always with such a flexible itinerary that suggestions for vagrancies and ramblings would be gratefully received and promptly acted upon. Now, as I have said, we turned toward the west. For the moment, the rain had stopped. Above us, a flying Irish sky banneted out in guileless of fleece white and thunder-gray and Irish-blue. Beside us, parallel to our course and below it, lay a valley so rich, so luxuriant in trees and undergrowth that it appeared to have been carried intact from a sun-

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Jottings on Ireland From a Vantage Spot in the Road



"Herself" Stands Willingly While the Purpose of Her Thousand-Mile Trip Round the Green Island is Accomplished.

surged across the valley. Herself looked around, chose a large protective tree on the other side of the road, went over to it—and stood! She stood until the cloudburst was entirely over. Then she turned and looked at me with an imperious eye. "Get up," I said obediently.

Stares, Laughs and a Grin

Macroom, about 20 miles from Cork, is a typical Irish country town, with a main street, low-roofed shops, and a vast amount of horse and donkey traffic. It is built at the base of a hill. It claims to be the birthplace of William Penn's father, and it was captured by Queen Elizabeth in 1602 by Sir Charles Wilmot. It has a ruined castle which is said to have been built in the time of King John.

These things were easy enough to understand—but why, oh, why, as I passed down the main street, should the good people of Macroom come out and stand in their doorways and stare and laugh, and stare and laugh again? Ah well—Macroom, as we have said, is only 20 miles from Cork. The Cork Examiner of the morning before had made, 'had been told, some pleasant mention of my journey.

Perhaps—who could tell—perhaps this was fame!
But as I came out of a shop where I had stopped to buy some eggs, I happened to glance at the profile of the donkey's head. Good heavens! I went around to the front. She raised her long face and looked me right in the eye. Her features were locked in a set grin!

Imagine if you can, coming out of an egg shop in a far country and having a donkey grin at you when you are perfectly sure that a donkey can't grin! I investigated.

When I had repaired the bridle a few yards up the road, I had not returned the bit to its proper place, but had slipped it by mistake into the hollow between the poor animal's lower lip and teeth.

WOMEN DEMAND CLEAN NEWS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9.—A demand for "clean, wholesome news, subordinating that which is vicious and unwholesome" is embodied in a resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 41,000 members who held their annual convention at Jamaica.

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Writing Table RequisitesC. KALFOFF ACTS
FOR MINORITIESMinister Believes Council
of League Will Find
Solution of Problem

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—Christo Kalloff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, fresh from a trip to Geneva, where he appeared before the League of Nations to discuss the repudiation of the protocol for the treatment of Greek and Bulgarian minorities after its signature by the Greek delegate, recently replied to interpellations made in the Chamber of Deputies. He said:

In Geneva I presented the point of view of the Bulgarian Government, which is also that of the Bulgarian people, that the question and the treatment of minorities in the Balkans is one of the most delicate problems in Europe, and is of such a nature as to create maximum complications and unpleasant relations.

The governing personalities in the secretariat, as well as the members of the Council, listened with the utmost attention to my statement of our complaints.

With the explanations that I gave, I considered it my duty to offer a detailed document—an "aide-memoire." In this document I pointed out that we were justified in expecting full respect for the liberties pledged under treaties as a result, not solely of the actions of governments, and that therefore it was necessary to summon to the problem the world conscience operating through the League of Nations.

In the course of his reply to the interpellations, Mr. Kalloff pointed out the chief features of the report of Mr. Chamberlain, which rejected the Greek allegations and acknowledged the legitimacy of the Bulgarian demand for international protection for minorities under subsection.

What is the present status of the

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question? he asked. The Council considers the protocol as rejected by the Greek Chamber, because that chamber possesses the sovereign right of accepting or rejecting international obligations, but at the same time the Council emphasizes the obligation which all nations signing treaties of peace undertake toward minorities.

By affirming that the protocol is an act between Greece and the Council of the League of Nations, the report on the treaty "immediately adds that this question affects the interests of the Bulgarian Government, and that if the protocol ceases to exist that does not mean that the rights provided in it are annulled.

Mr. Kalloff in conclusion expressed the conviction of the Bulgarian Government that the Council of the League of Nations, and the League of Nations itself, recognizing the importance of the question raised by the protocol, will not leave the problem of subject minorities unsolved and will devote that attention to it which it deserves.

Mr. Kalloff added that there never has been, on the part of the Bulgarian Government, any "secret diplomacy" on the question of minorities and that he has always given the commission the fullest information as to the facts.

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Chinkie

Chinkie was a little Chinese doll who sat all day long among the cushions on a lady's couch. He wore a vivid red satin kimono, and a small, round, red cap, which sat snugly on his straight black hair. On his face was a broad smile which stretched almost from ear to ear. In fact, his smile was so broad that often the lady who owned him would look at him and say: "Oh, Chinkie, you are a cheerful little mite."

Chinkie never lost his cheerfulness, or sense of humor, but once in a while he would get tired sitting still so long, and then if there was no one around to interfere he would start on a quest for adventure.

One day, when everything was quiet, Chinkie thought it time he paid a visit to Miss Yellow Aster who lived in the beautiful house on the Chinese rug—the house where his high position among the cushions Chinkie had often looked with great curiosity on the lovely house, and now felt it was time to call.

Straightening his kimono, and patting his hair into place, he leaped off the couch and walked slowly toward the tiny gate at the foot of the garden leading up to the house. It made him very happy to see the radiant flowers which bordered the path, and his smile was even broader as he tapped gently on the front door.

He could hear shuffling footsteps coming toward the door, and bowed low as it was pushed back by Miss Yellow Aster. Bending very low, this gracious little lady, said:

"Hon. Mr. Chinkie Ling, your lowly servant feels much gratitude. Will you bring your honorable body into our humble abode. My honorable father will be glad to know of your august presence."

Before Chinkie could tell Miss Yellow Aster that he had only come to tell her how beautiful her garden was, she had shuffled off to get her father. In a few minutes Honorable Father appeared, and Honorable Father and Chinkie bowed and bowed. Then the three sat down on a mat on the floor, in the center of which was a low stool with tiny cups without handles.

With much smiling and bowing Miss Yellow Aster poured out the beverage. Chinkie sipped his slowly, being sure that Honorable Father started to drink before he did.

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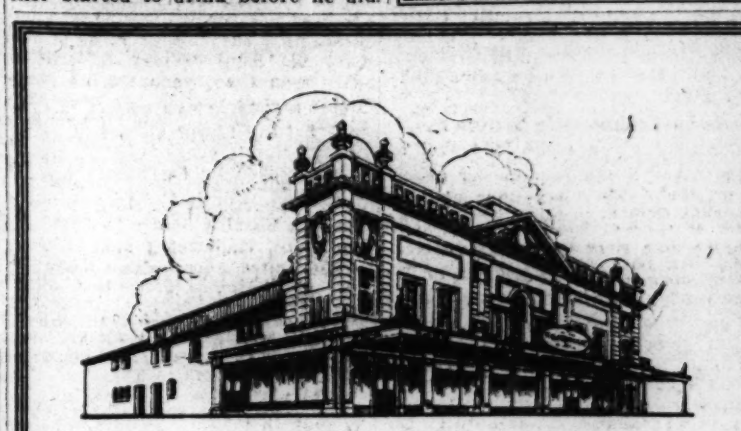


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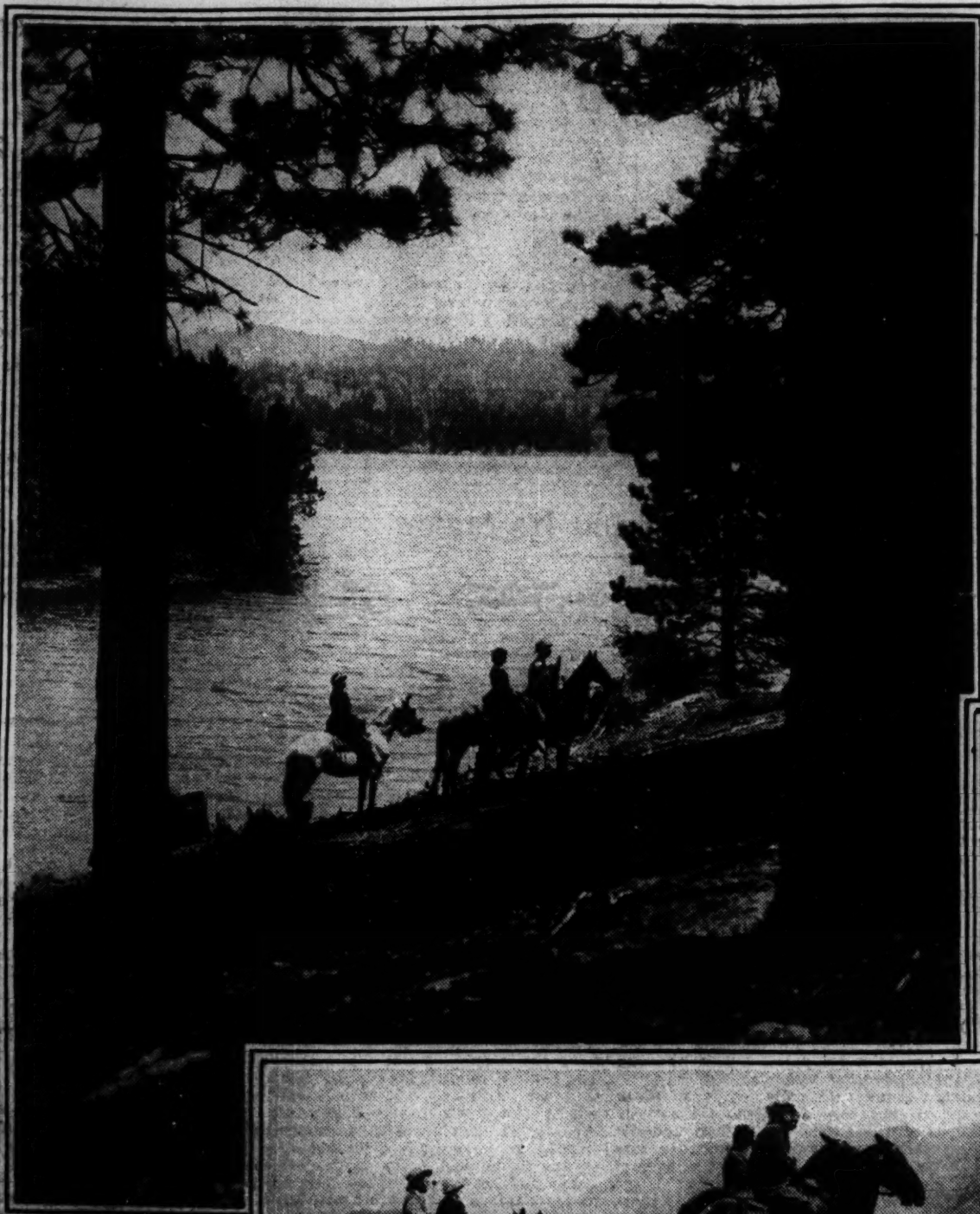
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"Go; Fresh Horses! and Gracious Be the Issue" —The Winter's Tale



After a journey as absorbing as it is rugged via Cajon Pass, the blue-green panorama of Arrowhead Woods, with its delightful lake, is spread out for the vacationist. Truly it ranks high among California's beauty spots. And here discovery is made.



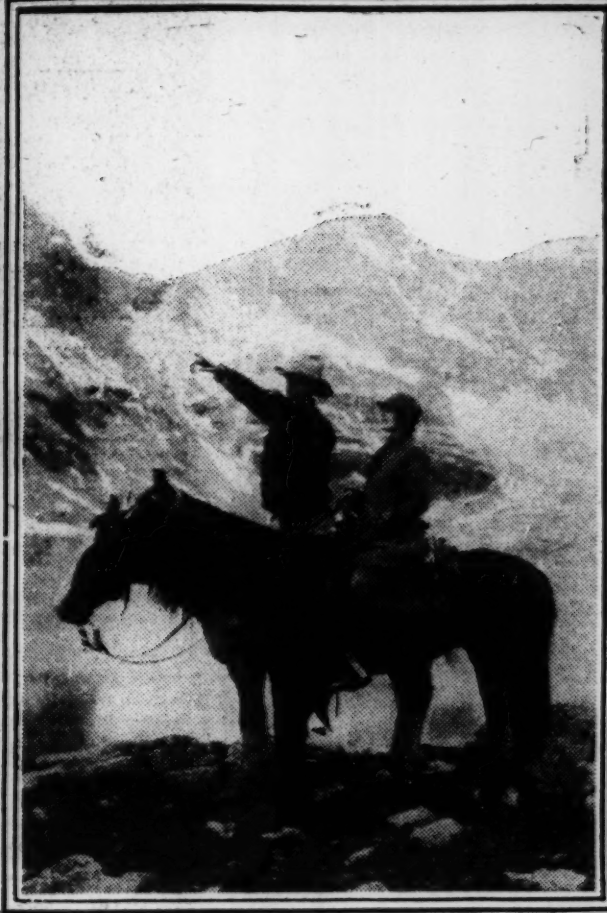
Already the voices of holiday-makers are echoing through the Canadian Rockies, that vast playground of the Dominion. This gay party has galloped out, exploring bent, from Banff, Alberta, but here an amazing view has caused a sharp halt.



Enjoying a canter on "Rotten Row," the fashionable equestrian thoroughfare in London. "Rotten Row," supposedly, is a corruption of "Route du Roi," as it was known centuries ago when the Plantagenet kings rode over it from Westminster to the Royal Forests. Keystone View Co.



Horses are no respecters of persons, else why should they not lift their heads proudly when carrying royalty? Perhaps because this royal family is too humbly genuine. King Ferdinand of Rumania with Queen Marie and Princess Ileana out for an early morning ride near the royal family's mountain retreat in Sinaia.



Lake McArthur, nestling in the Canadian Rockies along the Alberta-British Columbia border, is one of the surprises for the trail rider between Banff and Windermere.

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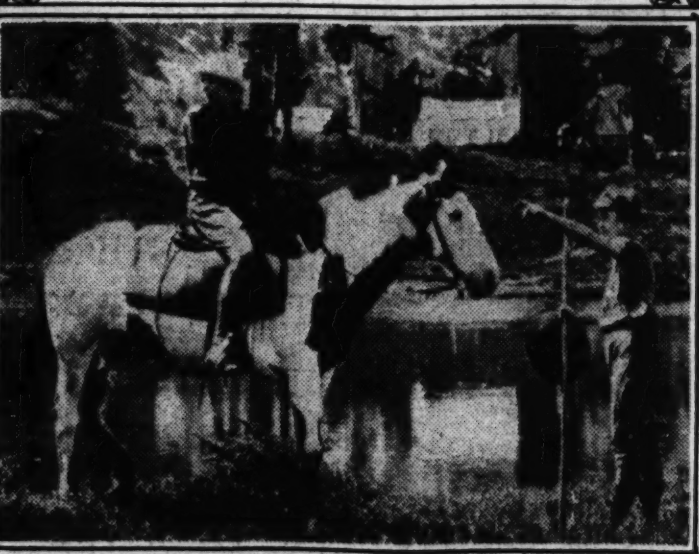
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But on the desert, the camel is the horse.

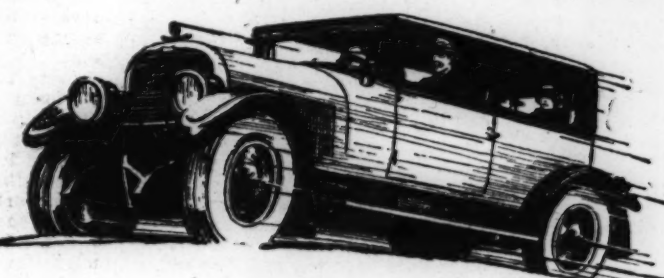


With the great outdoors for his domain and a pony for a pal, surely it must be one long vacation for the Indian. John Englishman is a member of Stoney Tribe, whose reservation is near Morley, Alberta.



The "paint" pony is perfectly camouflaged for the ride through the trees and snows of Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington. Here whispering trees beguile the hours.

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On the Writing of Biography

NEXT to fiction, we are told by librarians and publishers, the most widely read form of literature today is that: more literal record of actual individuals which we call biography. In fact, the multiplication of such records, with all the attendant varieties of source materials, diaries, journals, letters, memoirs, reminiscences, and whatever such human revelations may be termed, is one of the striking developments of humanity's interest in itself, which is not only unprecedented in our generation but a distinctive growth barely a century old. Significantly enough—and I believe this fact has not been realized—the rise of this form is coincident with the triumph of prose fiction. In varying degrees both seek to illumine the nature and progress of the inner life by presenting the facts of the outer.

Some of my readers will probably protest that in crediting modern times so exclusively with achievement in this form I have grossly ignored the history of biography. They will point triumphantly at Plutarch with his forty-six "Lives" of the illustrious Greeks and Romans, the most famous "biographies" of the world for nearly two thousand years. They will cite me the still earlier chronicles of Herodotus and Xenophon; the almost contemporary "Lives of the Caesars" by Suetonius; or perhaps the "Confessions" of St. Augustine and Einar's "Life of Charlemagne." Then in the Renaissance they will note the impressive and invaluable "Lives of Seventy of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," by Giorgio Vasari. And so they will go on, almost indefinitely, into the harbingers of modern conceptions of biography in the seventeenth century—Walton, Fuller, and the rest. Still, even the seventeenth century biographies were, I must reply, only harbingers.

How shall we settle such a pleasant controversy? Not by turning to any history of biography, or, so to speak, a biography of biography. Indeed I know of no essay on the subject except Carlyle's short but memorable reflections, published in Fraser's Magazine in 1852 and constituting a great introduction to a series of lectures on "Heroes and Hero-Worship." But we have a wealth of illustrations before us and can make our own contrast empirically between earlier and modern forms. After all, dear objectors, if we once define the nature of the different types, we may find that we are in perfect harmony in our views.

Dryden, in using the word for the first time in 1683, described the literary work of Plutarch as "the history of particular lives," but this ancient worthy obviously employed his material to bring out certain qualities of his personages and to draw moral lessons. Neither to

him nor to any other man of olden times did it occur to present a faithful, well-rounded portrait of his subject, to bring out without favor or prejudice the whole individual, concealing nothing and distorting nothing. Biography is not, however, according to our modern notion, an ethical or polemical treatise. Nor is it merely a cross section of history used to illustrate the events of a period. But this is precisely what it was made to be in many biographies before the seventeenth century. In our own day we have witnessed the appearance of many volumes bearing the title "Life and Times" of so-and-so, but such an attempt is doomed to failure. We are familiar with Carlyle's famous assertion that "History is the biography of great men," but without analyzing the exaggeration or the fallacy of his formula, we can be sure that the converse is not true: that is, biography is not history, but the interpretation of a single character.

The aspect of interpretation must be emphasized at the outset because there is one other thing which biography is not. And that is the assembling, however exhaustive, of facts and documents about a man. In the middle of the last century David Masson amazed the literary world by bringing out the most complete mass of evidence which has ever been collected concerning any writer. It was a seven-volume work, amassing documentary testimony about every detail in the career of Milton and every conceivable relationship of Milton's time and environment. After ploughing faithfully through the first two volumes of over fourteen hundred pages, which carried the reader only to his thirty-fifth year, James Russell Lowell exclaimed: "We envy the leisure of Methuselah and are thankful that his biography at least (if written in the same long-lived proportion) is irrevocably lost to us!" The fact is that Masson performed a monumental service for English letters by making accessible once and for all the information about one of the greatest of men. And this is just what the two most successful biographies of English men of letters do actually achieve. I mean Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Both are, as every one knows, among the longest ever written; they are "documented" with chapters and verses, replete with anecdotes, conversations and every known event and detail which would serve to illumine the character and motives of their heroes. But while faulted by writers who frankly loved their subjects, they do not gloss over foibles and weaknesses. As Boswell and Lockhart might, as every competent biographer should, take for their motto the final injunction of Othello,

nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice.

Hence it is that through their biographies power of insight and sympathy step forth from the page. It is of the same of the analogous miracle of Pygmalion and Galatea, the statue is no more the marble figure on a pedestal but an animate person whom we know as we do our friends about us. Thus Lamb, with his inimitable charm, writes of the Duke of Newcastle whose seventeenth century autobiography fascinated him, when he called her "a dear friend of mine of the last century but one!" This is the final test of a great biographer.

Those records which happily emanate from a man's own time constitute (if, of course, they are accurate and unbiased) a basis of interpretation for which there is no later substitute. How can one, then, reconstruct an adequate "life" of an individual long after his time? Professor W. L. Cross, who has written the standard biography of Fielding, gives us an interesting glimpse of the process. In preparing for such a task, he says, one "must know the period in which his man lived in all its aspects—social, religious, and political, and this knowledge, if it is to be intimate, must be gained at first hand from the general literature of the period—from letters, diaries, and newspapers as well as from books. He must know down to the veriest detail everything his author published and all the memorials of him that have survived. He must consider the traditions that have grown up about his personality, and the anecdotes related of him, how far they may be true and how far false. He must search for unpublished writings of his author, and for new documents concerning him, always weighing their importance. If he discovers letters, or a diary, or a piece of an autobiography never before published, he is happy." More concretely and intimately he lets us into the secret of his own long friendship with the man of another century. "If this subject is Fielding, he must imagine himself growing up with him, go to Eton College with him, watch from the roadside as the young man attempts to abduct an heiress; sit with him in the green-room when a play succeeds or fails, ride with him the Western Circuit, watch him as he presides over the Bow Street Court, be with him through all his literary labors, have words of comfort for him in his bereavements, and take the last voyage with him to Lisbon."

Just because no one, before Dr. Johnson constructed his epoch-making "Lives of the Poets," had ever so entered into the personality of the individual, had visualized him, and

made him live again for us, must we conclude that the art of biography as we understand it today is not two centuries old. It is, as we have noted, just about the same age as the modern novel. The two forms of revealing human character are essentially the same, requiring the same imaginative insight and sympathy and thoroughness of analysis. Their universal appeal in our modern day has been revealed perhaps best by Carlyle in the opening words of his essay on the subject: "How inexpressibly comfortable to know our fellow-creature; to see into him, understand his goings-forth, decipher the whole heart of his mystery; nay, not only to see into him, but even to see out of him, to view the world altogether as he views it; so that we can theoretically construe him, and could almost practically personate him; and do now thoroughly discern what manner of man he is. Or as Lamb would have it, we yearn to make the men of all centuries our friends."

Costless ways to happiness! One road is that of simplicity. Not mark you, the simplicity of negation. A man is not necessarily simple because he is rudimentary. I am thinking of the simplicity that makes a man bigger than his belongings. Said the great Teacher, "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," and he was holding in his hand a flower! Solomon's glory has a lure about it; the trouble is it costs too much! It is not worth the price we pay for it. "Solomon in all his glory" you may never reach that height, but the lily may be had for the picking. Solomon in his glory to Robert Lynd, the genius essayist, is a kingfisher at a brook. Another costless way to happiness is to walk with eyes and ears. Walking is fast becoming a lost art, but it is a splendid exhilaration. But

Costless Ways

every mile will be enhanced if you walk with eyes and ears! "I am a man for whom the visible world exists," said Théophile Gautier. His eyes and thoughts are open to the quick succession of images and impressions of the visible world, but he finds in the shifting pageant of animate and inanimate nature the variety and beauty that lifts him beyond monotony and boredom. So I say, take the city streets with ears and eyes open, with the idea of happy enjoyment of human existence. Faces!—there are scores, hundreds of them; engage, then, in the Quest of the Face. Lord Wemyss once modeled a statue of Venus, and every beautiful woman he met, at Mayfair, or at Menpes Studio, he would invite to sit for him for his statue. One lady would sit for the chin, another for an arm, another for the nose. It was thus the artist

built up his Venus. The same fascination lies in picking out faces in a crowd. Sounds!—there is a mass of them in the orchestra of civilization, the overture of industry. Unthread the most curious of them; pick out the oboe, violin, flute, piccolo, and the babel of sounds will become more like a benison of the skies! Walk in the fields. Take Wordsworth with you; not in your pocket, but in your memory. Walk with Watts and Turner, and they will teach you the secrets of light and shadow and the glory of perspective. Walk with Thoreau, Hudson, Burroughs, and the birds will no longer be blotches of color, the flowers too glimmers of names, the earth dull as a photograph. Everywhere there will be the charm of animation, color, melody; everywhere heart's delight.

"Let there be light"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A comparatively recent speech a world-renowned statesman said, "Law enforcement is perfectly exemplified in law observance." This terse statement of fact is a truism which can be applied beneficially to every human activity. It is always well for one to remember, however, in dealing with a question so broad in its scope, that it must be individually understood and practiced before it can be collectively accepted. And the divine decree, "Let there be light," is no exception to the rule.

"Let there be light" is the first utterance mentioned in the Bible as of God; and when we consider the light which came from the light of the divine nature of this statement and some application of it, no existence could be recognized, we may realize, perhaps for the first time, that the place upon which we stand is holy ground. To limit this glorious declaration of Truth to the mere formation of solar rays would hide the infinity of its grandeur. Though it embraces within its statement the full effulgence of spiritual glory, and once pronounced it is ever operative, as mortals we must learn to approach step by step.

There are many explanations and illustrations of the spiritual significance of light throughout the Scriptures. Perhaps that contained in the first chapter of John's gospel will satisfy us most fully. There we read, "In him [God] was life; and the life was the light of men." Then, indicative of the step-by-step process of human approach, we find John the Baptist coming "to bear witness of the Light," and Jesus following to prove the light of spiritual understanding to be reflected through the Christ-idea, which he presented,—the Saviour of mankind from the darkness of so-called inherited material beliefs. Ringing down the centuries in the ever-freshness of eternal Truth, the divine message is today being voiced to everyone in the words of Jesus, "Let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

As we look around the world and see humanity suffering from the pitiless ravages of sickness and the cruel selfishness of sin, as we see hospitals raised through kindly concern for the protection and care of the sick, and prisons erected for both protection from sin and reformation of the sinner, and yet sickness still abounding

and sin still running rampant, we cannot refrain from asking the question, What can we do to help? It is a very natural question; and we do not have to travel far in order to find its answer.

Christian Science is bringing the light of spiritual understanding to a world falsely educated into the belief that there is a life and mind apart from God, in which material sickness and sin seem to be as real as spiritual health and goodness. To the everyday life of everyday people, as well as to the professions, to the arts and crafts, to the industries, to the home, is this light appearing with infinite possibilities.

Strange though it may sound to the human ear, the joyousness of liberty is found in the seriousness of a fact. A truth cannot possibly be true at one time and not at another. The poet Tennyson says, "Love the gift is love the debt." To love even the promise of the light brings with it the responsibility to prove the light. As we see that the argument of evil can be accepted only through ignorance of God, which may be interpreted to mean through ignoring God, any and all claims of evil to reality begin to disappear, and Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 183 of "Science and Health" with Key to the Scriptures stands out in bold relief: "Truth casts out all evils and materialistic methods, with the actual spiritual law,—the law which gives sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, voice to the dumb, feet to the lame. If Christian Science dishonors human belief, it honors spiritual understanding; and the one Mind only is entitled to honor."

"Let there be light!" It is most inspiring to feel that each least desire for spiritual understanding brings us to the threshold of our Father's house, and that each deed of kindness, each honest effort for reform, each sincere acknowledgment of the truth, knocks at the door. And there is light! Each proof of regeneration in the overcoming of sin and sickness through spiritual understanding helps to swell the mighty a'rain.

Thus men may prove that their unity with God is found in their obedience to divine law, which the light of spiritual understanding reveals. Jesus has shown us the way, and Mrs. Eddy has made it so clear in Science and Health that all who will may walk therein.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]



Cottonwood Tree. From a Wood Block Print by Margaret Whitmore

The Gifts of June

JUNE is fulfillment, as March is promise. It brings Nature's most perfect revelation. "If ever the world becomes a Garden of Eden again, it will be in June," writes one lover of this month.

Every month has, of course, a sense of incompleteness, in which in some ways June shares. There is in nature ever the sense of something yet to come, of words yet to be spoken. There is ever a pointing forward, as though some better thing had been prepared. But June suggests achievement. In it we enter the year's heritage.

We have our date that registers the height of the year. Yet, like all such dates, it is only approximate. The height of the year fortunately is not a moment or a day, but a succession of days. Midsummer day is not, except in thought, a ridge that separates ascent from descent. Nature is more gradual. She gives us a month or two on the year's tableland. Those are the days for gathering the harvest of a quiet eye, for enriching the memory with treasures of wood and field and stream that when the dark, cold days come, we may find warmth in the fire of memory.

I remember being caught in a June shower and realizing as never before how delicious that is. I sheltered under an immense oak. Nature had spent a hundred years in growing that tree. For a time all the senses of my consciousness were the sound of rain on the leaves, and of cooling air and earth. The rain covered the fields with a whitish mist. The light of the sun, a plowed field and back again. There was a bee in some folk's parsley—getting sweetness, not rainbound.

As I walked home, the grasses had never seemed more beautiful. I felt the sun on my face, and velvet to the hand as touched them. There was a field of barley, some heads inclining east, some west, others erect, and all gently swaying. On a low plane, behind their tall stems, were the trees, purple against the barley. Beyond was a patch of trefolium, with white and deep crimson flowers, and among them towering marguerites. I gathered some marguerites along with the grasses, a bit of June for my somewhat dull room. Grasses are among June's loveliest gifts—so graceful, so useful, for they feed the world, and of such immense variety, not less varied than the flowers.

June has, of course, other gifts. To some it is best known as the month of roses, to others its most characteristic gift is moth or butterfly.

There are three stories as to the origin of this tree: One is that it grew from a seed, and that it is the only naturally grown tree on the State House grounds of two blocks square. Another story is that it is but one of the many trees which the citizens of Topeka planted, when one of the governors of Kansas asked their aid in improving these grounds. The third story is that in the year 1868, several large derricks were used for lifting stones, while the building of the east wing of the State House was in process; that big cottonwood boughs were brought up from the river, to be used as stakes for the guy ropes, and that this tree sprouted from one of these boughs.

Under this tree ex-Presidents Harrison, McKinley, and Taft made campaign speeches; under it the children of yesterday played, as do the children of today; it is a familiar sight to the thousands of people who pass it every day. Yet it is not alone fond memories or human associations which make it dear to the people of Kansas, but the tree's own beauty and grace. Like the sun, it lifts one's thoughts to things bright and beautiful, and therefore it is loved.

The Apricot Orchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pink blossoms
On leafless boughs—
Rose mist—
Against blue-black hills.
Sunshine touches
With its gold,
The bird on wing.
The poppies woven
Into the brown earth's carpeting.

The blossoms whiten, fall,
And are no more.

Then come to leafless trees,
The last rain songs
Gladdening melodies:
The sun,
Clothes the bare boughs
With singing leaves,
And gentle winds,
Send through the branches
Strains of joy.
While at their feet
The poppies bloom.
A yellow host.

Thus do they yield
A golden store.
Sara Wilson Middleton.

"Que la lumière soit"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page.

DANS un discours relativement récent, un homme d'Etat connu dans le monde entier a dit: "L'exécution de la loi est parfaitement représentée par l'observance de la loi." La déclaration nette de ce fait est un truisme qui peut s'appliquer avec profit à toute activité humaine. Cependant, il est toujours bon de se souvenir, en traitant une question d'un domaine si étendu, qu'il faut la comprendre et la pratiquer individuellement avant qu'elle puisse être acceptée collectivement.

Et le décret divin: "Que la lumière soit" ne fait pas exception à la règle. "Que la lumière soit." Telles sont les premières paroles mentionnées dans la Bible comme provenant de Dieu; et lorsque nous considérons qu'on n'aurait connaissance d'aucune existence si la nature divine de cette déclaration n'était ni comprise ni appliquée, nous nous rendons compte, peut-être pour la première fois, que nous sommes sur la terre sainte. Limiter cette glorieuse proclamation de la Vérité à la simple formation des rayons solaires serait cacher l'infini de sa grandeur. Bien que cette déclaration renferme en elle la splendeur totale de la gloire spirituelle et qu'une fois proclamée elle opère sans cesse, nous devons, en tant que mortels, apprendre à nous en approcher pas à pas.

Il y a beaucoup d'explications et d'exemples de la signification spirituelle du mot lumière, d'un bout à l'autre des Écritures. Le sens qu'en donne le premier chapitre de l'Evangile selon saint Jean, nous conviendrait peut-être plus entièrement qu'aucun autre. Voici ce que nous y lisons: "En elle [la Parole] était la vie, et la vie était la lumière des hommes." Aussi, comme pour indiquer la marche graduelle de l'humain s'approchant de la lumière, Jean Baptiste vient "rendre témoignage à la lumière," ensuite vient Jésus pour donner la preuve que l'Idée-Christ qu'il représentait,—le Sauveur délivrant l'humanité des ténèbres des soi-disant croyances matérielles à l'hérédité,—réflectait la lumière de la compréhension spirituelle. Ce divin message, retentissant à travers tous les siècles, et ayant toujours le renouveau de la Vérité éternelle, se fait entendre aujourd'hui à chacun de nous par les paroles de Jésus: "Que votre lumière luit ainsi devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres, et qu'ils glorifient votre Père qui est dans les cieux."

Lorsque l'on voit dans le monde entier combien l'humanité souffre des ravages pitoyables de la maladie et de l'égoïsme cruel du péché, lorsqu'on voit les hôpitaux construits grâce à la bienveillance de ceux qui s'occupent de la protection et d'un bien-être des malades, qu'on observe les prisons érigées pour protéger le pêcheur contre le péché et pour le réformer, et que l'on constate qu'il

peut y avoir, néanmoins, toujours beaucoup de maladies et que le péché continue à dominer, on ne peut s'empêcher de se poser cette question: De quel secours pouvons-nous être? C'est une question très légitime; et nous n'avons pas besoin d'aller loin pour en obtenir la réponse.

La Science Chrétienne apporte la lumière de la compréhension spirituelle à un monde auquel on a appris à tort à croire qu'il existe une vie et un entendement indépendants de Dieu, en lesquels la maladie et le péché matériels semblent aussi réels que la santé et le bien spirituels. Cette lumière apparaît avec des possibilités infinies à la vie journalière du commun des mortels, aussi bien qu'aux gens de professions, aux artistes, aux génies, aux industriels et à ceux qui sont chez eux.

Quelque étrangement que cela puisse sonner à l'oreille humaine, la joie de la liberté se trouve dans la gravité d'un fait. Il n'est pas possible qu'une vérité soit vraie à un moment et pas à un autre. Le poète Tennyson dit: "Almer, le don c'est almer la dette." Almer, ne serait-ce que la promesse de la lumière, entraîne la responsabilité de donner des preuves de la lumière. A mesure que l'on s'aperçoit que l'argument du mal n'est admis qu'en raison de l'ignorance concernant Dieu, on a ainsi qu'on peut l'interpréter, en raison du peu de cas que l'on fait de Dieu, toute prétention qu'a le mal d'être réel commence à disparaître, et la déclaration encourageante de Mrs. Eddy, à la page 183 de Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, est vigoureusement mise en relief: "La Vérité chasse tous maux et toutes méthodes matérialistes au moyen de la loi actuelle et spirituelle,—loi qui donne la vue aux aveugles, l'ouïe aux sourds, la voix aux muets et la marche aux boiteux."

Si la Science Chrétienne n'honore pas la croyance humaine, elle honore l'intelligence spirituelle, et l'unique Entendement a seul droit à l'honneur.

"Que la lumière soit!" Quelle profonde inspiration de sentir que chaque désir, si petit soit-il, d'arriver à la compréhension spirituelle nous mène au seuil de la demeure de notre Père, et que tout acte de bonté, tout effort honnête vers la réforme, toute acceptation sincère de la vérité frappe à la porte! Et la lumière se fait! Chaque preuve de régénération que l'on donne en surmontant le péché et la maladie par la compréhension spirituelle aide à renforcer ces paroles puissantes.

Ainsi les hommes pourront prouver que leur union avec Dieu se trouve dans leur obéissance à la loi divine, grâce à la bienveillance de ceux qui s'occupent de la protection et d'un bien-être des malades, qu'on observe les prisons érigées pour protéger le pêcheur contre le péché et pour le réformer, et que l'on constate qu'il

peuvent y marcher.

Alors les hommes pourront prouver que leur union avec Dieu se trouve dans leur obéissance à la loi divine, grâce à la bienveillance de ceux qui s'occupent de la protection et d'un bien-être des malades, qu'on observe les prisons érigées pour protéger le pêcheur contre le péché et pour le réformer, et que l'on constate qu'il

The Chorus Before Dialogue

In Athens the drama had been slowly evolved out of the tragic songs. The Greeks did not put a chorus into tragedy, as some of the eighteenth-century critics seemed to suppose; they put a tragedy into their chorus. In the surviving tragedies of Aeschylus, the earliest of the three great dramatic poets of Greece, we discover that the choral odes are more abundant than the dialogue which carries on the plot. In the extant plays of his mighty successor, Sophocles, the drama is seen emerging triumphantly, but the lyrical passages are still frequent and important. In the later pieces of Euripides, the third and most modern of the Attic tragedians, we note that the drama has almost wholly disengaged itself from the lyric out of which it sprang. In Aeschylus and in Sophocles the number of choral odes and the number of episodes, of purely dramatic passages in dialogue, is never fixed, varying from play to play as the plot might demand. But in Euripides the choral odes are more detached from the drama; they exist rather for their own sake than in any integral relation to the play itself. And apparently Euripides was far more interested in his play, in

his plot and in his characters, than in these extraneous lyric passages, so he reduced them to the lowest possible number, to four, serving, so to speak, as exquisite "entr'actes," separating the pathetic play into five episodes in dialogue.—Brander Matthews, in "A Book About the Theatre."

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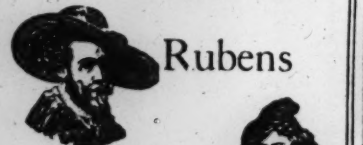
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all rooms the same rate

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BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p.m.)

| | High | Low | Last |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ace | 48 | 47 | 48 |
| Alamos | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| Bagdad Silver | 27 | 26 | 27 |
| Calaveras | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| California | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| Copa Con Mines | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| Crystal Cop | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Cuba | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Erupcion | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Eastern Smelting | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Elk BAS Com | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Golden State | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Jerome Verde Dav | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| McKinley-Cobalt | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Paysmaster | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Verde | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| United Verde Ext | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Verde Central Cop | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| Verde Mining | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Walker | 28 | 28 | 28 |

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

5 1/2% Sinking Fund External Gold Bonds

Das June 1, 1935

Direct obligation of the Kingdom of Norway.

Sinking Fund, beginning Dec. 1, 1935, is sufficient to retire entire issue by maturity.

Price to yield about 5.70%

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BOSTON

DIVIDENDS

Bucyrus Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.25 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Lehigh & Wilkes Barre Coal Company declared the quarterly dividend of \$2.00 on the common and 87 1/2 cents on the preferred, payable June 15.

Light Company declared the regular quarterly \$1.15 preferred dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

J. C. Penney Company declared the regular quarterly \$1.75 first preferred dividend, payable June 20 to stock of record June 20.

Nunnally Company declared the regular semiannual 50-cent dividend, payable June 20 to stock of record June 20.

American Brake Shoe Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and 50 cents on the preferred, payable June 20 to stock of record June 20.

General American Tank Car declared the regular semiannual \$1.50 dividend on the common and \$1.75 quarterly on the preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Chrysler Corporation declared a dividend of 14 1/2 cents a share on the bankers' shares, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Spicer Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the common and \$1.00 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Chicago Real Estate Company declared the regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Famous Players-Lasky declared the regular quarterly \$2 preferred dividend, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

First National Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the common and \$1.00 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Bank has already this year paid a total of \$1.00 on the common and \$1.00 on the preferred, making a total so far this year of \$2.00 on the common and \$2.00 on the preferred.

Electric Bond & Share Company declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record July 15.

Chicago Real Estate Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record July 15.

Glidden Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Chicago Real Estate Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Public Service Corporation of Illinois declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 each in \$100 par and no par common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15. This increases the annual rate to \$24 on the common and \$24 on the preferred.

National Licorice Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23, and 2 1/2 per cent on the common and 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Chandler Motor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7 1/2 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record July 15.

LONDON STOCK MARKET STEADY

LONDON, June 9—Stock market was steady, but trading was spotty due to the fortnightly settlement. Industrial had a brisker sales, with textiles in demand. Oils were cheerful and higher led by the Venezuelan oil concessions shares.

South American rails were cheerful. Home rails sagged. Rubbers were firm in sympathy with the staple. Haffirs hardened. Mines generally were firm. Royal Dutch was 32 1/2 and Rio Tinto 38 1/2.

The gilt-edged division was firm but buyers were still cautious because of the shadow of the big burdens carried by underwriters as a result of recent unsuccessful flotations.

French loans were stronger in sympathy with recovery in the franc. Egyptian issues were in demand on expectations that legal decision will be handed down declaring the Egyptian Government responsible for the interest on the Turkish tribute loans now in default.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| | Boston | New York |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| Call Loans | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Renewal rate | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| New York in London | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Year money | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Richmond | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Individ. cos. col. loans | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |

Today's Prime Rates

| | Boston | New York |
|------------------------|---------|----------|
| Bar silver in New York | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 |
| Bar silver in London | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Bar gold in London | 144 1/2 | 144 1/2 |
| Mexican dollars | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |

Clearing House Figures

| | Boston | New York |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Amsterdams | \$51,000,000 | \$707,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 23,000,000 | 92,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 16,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| P. R. bank credit | 20,556,585 | 70,000,000 |

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

| | 24 | 90 | 360 |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 60 days | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| 90 days | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| 3 months | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| 6 months | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 |

Non-members and private eligible banks in general, 1/4 per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | Rate |
|---------------|-------|
| Boston | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago | 4 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 3 1/2 |
| St. Louis | 4 1/2 |
| Cleveland | 2 1/2 |
| Dallas | 4 1/2 |
| Atlanta | 4 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 4 1/2 |
| Berlin | 4 1/2 |
| Buenos Aires | 4 1/2 |
| Bucharest | 4 1/2 |
| Bombay | 4 1/2 |
| London | 4 1/2 |
| Copenhagen | 4 1/2 |
| Danish Bank | 4 1/2 |
| Lisbon | 4 1/2 |
| Osaka | 4 1/2 |
| Calcutta | 4 1/2 |
| Warsaw | 4 1/2 |
| Helsinki | 4 1/2 |

Foreign Exchange Rates

CANADA SHOWS PROGRESS IN GENERAL TRADE

Exports, Car Loadings, Agriculture, and Mining All Undergo Improvement

OTTAWA, June 9 (Special)—Canadian trade and industrial conditions continue to show improvement. Steadily increasing mining developments continued betterment in the position

The Government's foreign trade statement for the 12 months ended

shows that Canada's total exports amounted to more than \$1,000,000,000, while her imports were only about three-quarters as large; this means that the Dominion has reduced the volume of per capita imports to about three-quarters of the value of those

The United States continues to hold the favorable balance in the trade between the two countries, but the figures for the first four months of the present year show that whereas there

Canada continues to strengthen her hold on the markets of the world

Canada's total exports to Germany in the last fiscal year were valued

The largest single item is flour, Canadian millers having increased their sales to Germany in the last four years from 50,000 to 2,000,000 barrels, and Germany now ranks as the

flour. Another example of the growth in foreign trade is furnished in exports to Argentina which have increased from \$4,000,000 in 1923 to nearly \$11,000,000 in the 12 months ended April, 1925.

Ontario's metalliferous production for the first quarter of 1925 is up to

being nearly \$3,000,000 greater than the corresponding period a year ago. The total is \$14,349,411 as compared with \$11,575,151. Gold, with an increase of \$1,200,000, and the nickel mines with a material increase in nickel and copper production, lead the

Seek Protective Tariff
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at their annual meeting in Hamilton last week, passed resolutions

tariff for all forms of Canadian production should be the corner stone of Canada's fiscal system, with an immediate substantial increase in tariffs on finished products, and urging the Government to adjust the British preferential tariff so as to equalise

Reference to Canada's trade with the United States was made by Col. Arthur Hatch, president of the association. He said Canada was buying

An analysis of Canadian bond sales up to May 30, 1925, shows a total of \$210,627,477, compared with \$156,000,-

last year. These are classified as follows: Government, \$76,146,333; municipal \$25,066,144; corporation, \$74,415,000; railroad, \$27,978,333. Of the total there were sold in Canada, \$80,036,144; in the United States, \$102,612,000, and in Great Britain, \$27,978,333.

Bank Clearings Decline

Bank clearings for the month of May showed losses as compared with the corresponding month last year. In the west, Winnipeg clearings were down about \$30,000,000, while among the eastern cities Montreal decreased \$41,-

ton, \$1,400,000. On the other hand the city of Quebec showed an increase of \$600,000; Windsor was up nearly \$300,000, and Halifax, \$900,000.

Car loadings during the week ended May 23 aggregated 50,952 cars, an increase over the previous week of 826

west, but coal loading continued light. Lumber and pulpwood also showed increases.

Much interest centers in the amalgamation of the Spanish River and Abitibi pulp and paper companies, which is believed to be well advanced.

toward consummation. It is figured that the new company will have a capitalization of approximately \$75,000,000, and that both the New York and London markets will become interested in the security in a big way. No less than 54 per cent of the Abitibi stock is

Railway Revenues

The monthly statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on revenues and expenses of the steam railways in Canada states that in March revenues showed a seasonal increase over those of January and

February, but were \$4,200,000, or 11.4 per cent below those of March, 1924, with freight traffic lighter by 9.8 per cent and passenger traffic lighter by 13 per cent.

Due largely to the strike in Nova Scotia, there was a reduction of 32

Canadian mines during the month of March, as compared with February, the total output amounting to 786,389 tons.

Improvement in the tonnage of pig iron made in Canada caused the production of coke to advance sharply to

February. Total production was 138,733 tons. Better tendencies are noted in most wholesale and retail lines, although there is still some depression in a few urban centers which have not yet fully recovered from the post-war slump and over-expansion.

price levels based on 236 commodities stood at 158.5 at the end of April, compared with 161.1 at the corresponding time last year. The metal markets continue steady, with a larger volume of orders, mainly due to the increased construction program in industrial

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
NEW YORK, June 9.—Remington Typewriter Company has made a contract with Postal Telegraph Company for 3500 Remington large machines. There is possibility this order will be increased to

[Faint, illegible markings]

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EDITORIALS

Convincing argument is presented in behalf of the 30,000 residents of the three islands included in the Virgin group in support of their appeal to the United States Congress that determination and recognition of their political status be considered. These people, once subjects of the King of Denmark, are now, for the most part, according to their own showing, men and women without a country. They are officially regarded "as inhabitants of the Virgin Islands entitled to the protection of the United States." They desire a recognized standing in the American family, reasonably insisting that they are as well qualified as the Porto Ricans when the latter were granted American citizenship. There is no intention at present, it is claimed, to seek statehood for the island group.

The United States flag has flown over the islands since their purchase from Denmark in 1917, or practically eight years. That the people there are loyal to their new protector is inferentially testified to by Capt. Philip Williams, naval governor of the islands, who has forwarded the petition to President Coolidge with his official endorsement. It is pointed out in the resolutions adopted by the Colonial Councils of the islands that the petitioners, even before they were invited to relinquish their Danish sovereignty, had adopted not only the language but the ways and customs, social and commercial, of the Americans. In their own words, they "welcomed the Stars and Stripes with every desire and intent to become 100 per cent Americans."

A somewhat interesting complication seems to have arisen because of the interpretation, by the State Department at Washington, of the treaty clause which seemed to fix the citizenship status of the islands following the transfer of title to the islands from Denmark to the United States. Section 6 of the purchase treaty, signed and proclaimed by the Wilson Administration in 1917, contained this clause:

Those who remain in the islands may preserve their citizenship in Denmark by making, before a court of record within one year from the date of the exchange of this convention, a declaration of their decision to preserve such citizenship; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it, and to have accepted citizenship in the United States.

Quite naturally, this provision of the treaty was accepted by the islanders as sufficient to confer full United States citizenship rights upon all those who did not elect to retain their Danish citizenship. But the State Department subsequently ruled that, as in the case of Porto Rico, a specific declaration of the intent of Congress was necessary to confer full citizenship on the Virgin Islands inhabitants who had not taken steps to retain their Danish citizenship.

Consideration for the rights of the people immediately concerned, as well as ordinary prudence, would indicate the wisdom of completing a process of annexation which seems to have been left unfinished. It is declared, in behalf of the petitioners, that at present the fundamental law of the islands is a temporary and exceedingly brief organic act, by the terms of which there is kept in effect a Danish colonial law many of the provisions of which are incompatible with American ideals.

As to the measure of autonomy which should be granted, that should depend, in the estimation of responsible Washington officials, upon the preparation which the inhabitants of the islands have made to assume a fuller self-governing status. But this, logically, need not delay any longer the recognition of the islanders as citizens of the United States. This they are, more than nominally, under the terms of the purchase treaty. It is no fault of theirs that Congress has delayed in making formal declaration of its intent to confer this right upon them.

No more reassuring and gratifying report of political and industrial conditions in the Republic of Mexico could have been conveyed to the people of the United States than that informally delivered by James R. Sheffield, Ambassador at Mexico City, upon his return to New York on his way to Washington.

In the first place, Mr. Sheffield took occasion to make it clear that his mission home was purely voluntary, and that it was not for the purpose of even discussing with the State Department any of the problems which rumor has said await solution. Any talk of an ultimatum, Mr. Sheffield says, is absolutely unfounded, principally for the reason that no emergency exists which would even suggest such action.

Perhaps the assurance which is most gratifying to Americans is the statement that President Calles is in a position to maintain his Government upon its present stable basis. This, essentially, is a pledge of security to outside investors and an assurance that they may depend upon the Government for the protection of capital legitimately devoted to the development of their Mexican holdings. Inferentially, at least, Mr. Sheffield invites his neighbors and friends in the United States to accept his judicial estimate of conditions in Mexico in place of the unfounded rumors of strikes, revolutions and confiscatory proceedings so frequently current.

If verification of the Ambassador's views is desired, it is supplied by a simultaneous interview with Adolfo de Castro, an American citizen, who has resided for years in Mexico. Mr. de Castro is proprietor of the American News Bureau in Mexico City, an enthusiastic supporter of President Calles, and a man of wide experience and observation in Mexican affairs. Discussing the labor situation in Mexico, Mr. de Castro called attention to the fact that an organization recently formed already has a membership of 287,000 workers, all supporters of President Calles. He discounts any talk of a serious strike under these conditions. The Pres-

ident, he insists, is able to deal with any situation that may threaten to interrupt industry. Certainly it is more desirable that such substantial and unbiased reports as these should gain currency than that suspicion and animus be engendered by the dissemination of alarmist rumors. These only keep alive an international hatred that already has too long delayed a perfect understanding between the neighbors of bordering countries. Thus far it has been Mexico that has suffered most. But the time is coming when it will be to the advantage of all alike to reason together as friends.

Doubtless the suggestion that Germany should guarantee its eastern frontiers—that is to say, the Polish territories—as well as its western frontiers, in return for permission to attach to the Reich the Republic of Austria, is a balloon d'essai. Nevertheless, the idea must be taken seriously, for the whole policy of Herr Stresemann is to obtain something from the Allies in exchange for the peace pact which Germany offers. It is hardly possible to complain that this should be so. Germany has many grievances, real or imaginary, and it is not surprising that it should desire compensations if it is to pledge itself anew to preserve the status quo in regard to France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Obviously the opponents of a fresh German promise to the Allies would be disarmed if the Allies in their turn were to raise the embargo upon the junction of Germany and the German-speaking peoples of Austria.

The prospects of such a bargain are, however, not as yet good. France is inclined to protest against any surrender of the advantages enjoyed under the treaties which would tend to strengthen Germany. Apparently Herr Stresemann at first intended to ask for some revision of the frontiers of Upper Silesia or for an arrangement by which the Polish Corridor to Danzig, which cuts Germany in two, should be modified. The activities of M. Skrzynski, the Polish War Minister, and of M. Benes, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, showed that a revision of this kind was not immediately practicable. Therefore, it would seem that there is some thought of adopting other tactics and of asking for the inclusion of Austria in the German Reich.

Germany would thus have a common frontier with Italy and with Hungary and would incorporate 6,000,000 inhabitants who are at present isolated and feeble. Clearly, it is possible to effect some kind of reconciliation of monarchists and republicans on such a program, and the policy of Greater Germany would be a triumph for Herr Stresemann. But as the French see the matter, there is a danger of a new alignment of nations in Europe—a Germano-Italian-Hungarian combination—which would be equivalent to a renaissance of the Triple Alliance.

France naturally hesitates to give its consent to such a bargain. Moreover, it is at least doubtful whether the Austrians themselves would consent, and the help of Italy is by no means certain. Poland and the Little Entente—and incidentally it may be remarked that at present the Little Entente, though bearing a name which diminishes its importance, is in reality the only solid entente in Europe—are also extremely doubtful.

Much as the success of the negotiations for a peace pact in Europe is to be desired, it is improbable that it can be achieved along these lines. Any proposal, however, that is put forward must be thoroughly examined, and no possibility of agreement must be neglected. If not in one way then in another, it is essential that the offer of a peace pact by Germany shall be before long accepted, and the danger of war thus be obviated.

The attacks on the Federal Trade Commission, coming on the one hand from industrial and commercial interests holding that the commission has been interfering too much with trade and industry, and on the other side from "progressives" or "radicals" asserting that, as now constituted, the commission is doing little or nothing to prevent injurious combinations in restraint of trade, will inevitably result in transferring the discussion to the American Congress when that body assembles.

It was contended that proceedings brought by the Department of Justice were so long delayed by hearings in the courts, and the appeals that were taken in practically all cases, that business was kept in a constant state of uncertainty, and it was hoped that a body devoting all its time to the subject matter would be able efficiently to interpret the law, and secure prompt compliance with its orders. How far the anticipations of those favoring the commission have been realized will remain a subject of endless debate, but it will at least be conceded that a sincere effort was made to establish certain fundamentals of fair dealing, which if adopted generally would go far to prevent recognized abuses in the mechanism of production and distribution.

As against the policies and rulings of the commission there have been widespread complaints that it has been to some extent used as an instrument of private interests desirous of securing an advantage over their competitors; that frivolous charges have been brought that unjustly reflected on concerns doing business in legitimate ways, and that some of the orders issued were not consistent with the interpretation put upon the anti-trust law by the highest court of the land. It has also been claimed, that, instead of diminishing the uncertainty as to what are legal business practices, the commission actually increased the inability of manufacturers or merchants to know whether they were proceeding in accordance with the law, and it is asserted that both industry and commerce would give the public better service if the matters handled by the commission were turned back to the Department of Justice.

Behind these conflicting views there remains the unsolved problem of the extent to which governments should undertake to control or

regulate trade. The extreme individualist view is that the production and sale of goods is a matter of private ownership of property, with which the Government should not meddle. On the other hand, it is asserted by those professing to speak for the great mass of consumers that if unrestrained combinations were permitted, the public would be mulcted through excessively high prices, fixed by mutual agreements of producers or distributors. Between these two schools there would appear to be an irrepressible conflict, which will doubtless occupy the attention of the national Legislature for many years to come.

June is not a season of holidays in the great wheat-growing areas of the middle-western United States. It is, rather, a time of intense activity devoted to the harvesting of broad fields of ripening grain, upon the successful completion of which depends the fortunes of thousands of farmers. A day's delay, when a field of grain has matured, may mean the almost total loss of a crop. But modern devices, available to the farmers of almost every locality, have lessened the hazards of the harvest season. More machines and fewer men make the wheat raiser virtually independent.

It is true, of course, that the development of the great bonanza wheat farms of Minnesota and the Dakotas did not take place until after the perfection of the self-binding harvester. This came late in the seventies, when it would have been next to impossible to mobilize an army of men of sufficient numbers to bind up the tremendously large crops produced. For several years before the advent of the self-binder there had been in use the harvesting machines upon which two men stood to shape and tie the bundles as the grain was elevated and delivered to a convenient "table." This method was a marked advance from the somewhat more crude reaper, which appeared first in the form of a "dropper," which left a rather straggling and misshapen bundle at intervals in its wake. This was followed by the hand-rake reaper, behind which a man walked, and, with a deft movement, raked the unbound bundles from the reaper platform to the ground. Then came the powerful self-rake reaper, drawn by four horses, which could be operated by the driver alone. Behind these great juggernauts men tramped and toiled from dawn until dark, binding and shocking the sheaves.

Among the farmers of the middle west it was quite generally agreed with the advent of the self-rake reaper, that the acme of perfection had been reached. Surely human ingenuity could not hope to go beyond this perfected masterpiece. Those who watched the machine in operation as its rake, counterbalanced by a great iron ball, swung with amazing regularity to sweep the sheaves of grain to the stubble field in its trail, had vivid recollections of the days when the cradle had superseded the hand sickle. The cradle no doubt was regarded as a great innovation, and possibly as the "last word" in the effort to emancipate the New England and York State farmers from the drudgery of slavery to the ancient sickle.

But even now, with all the labor-saving devices employed, the harvest field is not a playground. The lessening of the number of workers has not lightened the tasks of those employed. Harvesting remains a highly intensified industry. The stakes are tremendous, the success or failure of a year's work depending upon the accomplishments of a few days. To one who has not had some part in such work there can come but slight realization of the joy and satisfaction realized in its successful conclusion. The harvest hand, whether employer or employed, seldom feels that he is driven to his task. Weariness may come, with long hours of toil, but discouragement never. There is a dignity lent to such labor that cheers and encourages even those who may be presumed to lack imagination or really constructive force. To the farm-reared boy who believes himself able to take a man's part in such work, there is no season so filled with genuine joy and satisfaction as that of harvest-home.

Editorial Notes

A number of times in the past George Bernard Shaw has given vent in the press to an expression of opinion regarding vaccination, and he always has something good to say—at least from the standpoint of those who feel none too kindly toward this practice. Just recently he sent a long letter to the London press, and it was full of shots that hit the mark. Listen to this, for example:

Although smallpox is now a comparatively negligible disease—so much so that in the little outbreaks which seem so trumpety to those of us who remember 1871 and 1881, we sometimes find no deaths, and the whole affair dismissed by old hands as chicken-pox—yet the shortage of houses has produced so much overcrowding that there is a serious danger that nature may strike again, and strike hard, as she does always when she is too long defied. It is an established fact that adequate housing and sanitation can avert the blow. It is an equally established fact that vaccination cannot. Anything that leads us to rely on vaccination and neglect housing and sanitation is therefore most mischievously inopportune at the present time.

There is a moral in a story told in the Christian Advocate which those in America who cry out that their rights are being infringed in the matter of prohibition would do well to ponder seriously. A passenger on a steamer from Bombay to London asked the captain whether liquor could be procured at Zanzibar, where the vessel was to touch. The captain answered, "Yes, you could get it. I know Zanzibar well, and the Muhammadans form the greater part of its ruling community. The Muhammadan law is against the taking of strong drink, so that the only way in which you can get drink in Zanzibar is by making a declaration that you are a Christian." The comment in the Advocate is simple but telling: "Is it any wonder that Christian missions make slow headway in lands where the name of Christian is associated with the trade in liquor and narcotics, and where the vices which corrupt the natives are practiced by visitors from so-called Christian countries?"

Gazing at an Ancient Republic

By SVETOSAR TONJOFF

Dubrovnik, Ragusa. The narrow-gauge train that had been zig-zagging over dizzy, rock-clad heights for a whole day and half a night drew into the station on the shores of the blue Adriatic in the town of Gravosa, which is called "Grut" by the Jugoslavs who are now the governing power. The baggage was transferred to a motor car and the trip to the hotel was begun.

Alas, at the hotel no room was available, so the trip was resumed to a near-by house overlooking the Adriatic. A man who spoke no word of English finally responded to the ring, and my wife and I climbed down four flights of steps and found ourselves standing on a terrace overlooking the rustling sea—a welcome sight after two years of landlocked life.

Could we spend the night there? Oh, yes, we could, on the understanding that this was a strictly private house and not a hotel! This was satisfactory, so we retired for the night.

As we leaned out of the window in the morning, what a sight greeted our eyes! Stretching into the indefinite prospect, a blue-sea-laved island, almost within reach of the hand, it seemed. Right opposite was an island covered with verdure and two groups of buildings. One of them, I learned from our hostess, told a story of history. For in the chateau surrounded with pine trees and palms had once lived a man who had tried to govern Mexico, and had kept tryst with fate before a wall in Queretaro. His name was Maximilian, and he was the brother of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

The other group of buildings on this island—it is called Lacomra—was a Dominican monastery, which was occupied by the monks until Dalmatia was turned over to Serbia after the World War. It is now used as a home for Jugoslavian children. A group of other buildings—parapets, battlemented towers and dwelling house—I was informed by my hostess that they constituted "the city." And "the city" is here a synonym for the Republic of Ragusa, one of the landmarks of Italian political and commercial history.

"What is this perfume?" I inquired, sniffing at the delightful odor borne by the breeze.

"Oh, that is the sirocco blowing straight from Africa," she explained, "and the odor comes from that forest of orange blossoms." "Do you see those flowers?" she continued.

"Sure enough, the surrounding trees were covered with whitish blossoms."

"That is a banana tree," she said, pointing to a huge palm waving up to our window sill. "By summer that will be bending under the fruit."

There are roses in full bloom as April is drawing to a close. Below, and almost enveloping the edge of the wall that surrounds the terrace, are pine trees and poplars.

"But the sight that is most interesting to me is a grove down there," she resumed. "Centuries ago, when piracy was the popular industry in the Ragusan Republic, that grove was used as a den by pirates."

"What a pirates' den was this?" I inquired with amazement.

"Strange but true," she retorted, somewhat nettled. "Any husband, who has been looking into the thing with the help of the keeper of the state records, informs me that it was not the Ragusan Republic that suppressed piracy along this coast. That was finally accomplished by the Republic of Venice as the protector of Ragusa."

Two days later I took a dip in the waters of the Adriatic that swept up to the grove and into the sea. To a mere landman it appeared that the grove was admirably adapted for use as a hiding place for pirates.

The fortifications of the administrative center of Ragusa are plainly visible from the mouth of the grove—a tower and gray walls that look as if they had been

handed straight down over the centuries. The surt of the Adriatic beats up against the main tower, with its subordinate works.

The entire community uses the walled city as the center of business, and the old walls are still standing, gray and crumbling. The town, stretching on either side of the walled city, goes to the walled inclosure to business in the morning. If you wish to buy a sheet of walled paper, you have to enter the western end of the walled city, under the frowning gates, and to cross the moat that was during past centuries. If you wish to buy a picture postcard, you must travel the same way. If you wish to register a letter you must again go to the walled city. Bakers, butchers, all tradesmen are within its confines.

In Ragusa, a cosmopolitan aspect presents itself. Here are a group of carriers—they call them "hamals" in Constantinople—each wearing the red cap or fez of Turkey, sometimes with the customary black tassel hanging on behind or on the side.

I had been led to believe from time to time that these red-fezzed Bosnians or Herzegovinians speak Turkish—for in the Near East the man who professes his Muhammadan religion by wearing the fez speaks Turkish or Arabic.

Every attempt to speak Turkish with these particular wearers of the red cap has met with a blank stare of the head, however, and the disclosure that the man you have addressed neither speaks nor understands a word of Turkish.

All these wearers of the Turkish costume speak pure Slavic and will laugh at your assumption that they are Turks. They are Muhammadans and they play an important part in Jugoslavian politics through the Djemiet or Muhammadan organization. In other respects they are Slavs, pure and simple. The Djemiet exerts itself to protect their religious rights, such as those of church property.

At the southwestern end of the fortifications of Ragusa is the part from which, in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth, down to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the argosies of Ragusa sailed over the world, carrying with them the products of civilization. It is worth noting that the word argosy itself originated here, and was applied to the ships of Ragusa.

At the western end of the walled city, in the locality called the Porta Fille, all Ragusa gathers at sunset to listen to a band which plays at stated times in the late afternoon and during the early evening and to exchange conversation.

Two impressive memories of past centuries keep watch of the Adriatic in this section—the round tower called Bokar, and the fortifications opposite called the San Lorenzo, crumbling granite structures that are hampered perpetually by the surt of the blue Adriatic.

Here too the Adriatic creeps washingly into the grove under the Bokar. There may be no tide in this sea, as some experts assert, but it is disturbed into white waves by the constant motion, and the white waves offer a striking color contrast to the blue of the deeps, for there is probably no sea in Europe that is bluer than the Adriatic—a blue that is as emphatic as it is delightful to the eye.

At the western gate of the walled city also is a gate of the patron saint of the place, St. Blaise, and over the western wall hangs an entry box, bearing evidence of the many centuries that have gone over it. The latest addition to the sculpture of the locale is a bas-relief of King Peter of Serbia, called the *okladnik* or liberator.

From one end to the other of the walled city is the thoroughfare known as the *Stradun*, with its clean walk. The Serbians have attempted to name this street after King Peter the Great, and have known as *Kralj Peter Street*, but tradition has proved too strong, and the people of Dubrovnik still call it the *Stradun*.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, June 9

The French Government proposes to purchase Hausville House in Guernsey, where Victor Hugo lived in exile under the second empire. It was there that for fifteen years he wrote his finest poetry. The house has now come into the market, and Anatole de France has announced that he will immediately ask the Chamber for credit to make national purchase.

The limited space which, it has been possible to give the Salon this year has caused the rejection of many works of some value. One of the artists who has thus been excluded has set up a little stand outside the building and has exhibited a piece of sculpture in the open air. A placard informs passers-by that for the last thirty-two years he has always exhibited at the Salon and for the last twenty-four years he has been a Sociétaire of the Artistes Français. He has naturally won much sympathy and his exhibit has attracted a good deal of attention. Perhaps, after all, he has not lost anything by his exclusion, but, on the contrary, he has gained an advertisement which will stand him commercially, if not artistically, in good stead. Still, it is regrettable that old exhibitors are thus turned out of the Salon owing to the holding this year of the Exhibition of Decorative Arts in the Grand Palais.

The Minister of Justice has issued returns showing that 5224 foreigners became naturalized as French citizens in the course of last year. Of these, 3511 were men and 1713 were women, and 40 per cent of the men had married French wives. Workmen constitute about 43 per cent of the total. Manufacturers and business men are 17 per cent, while clerks are 12 per cent. Agricultural workers make up over 8 per cent of the total and members of liberal professions over 5 per cent. Italy supplies the largest number of new French citizens with 1430. Belgium provides 503, Germany 350, Russia 276, Spain 324, Poland 142, Switzerland 114, Great Britain 36 and the United States 7. The Journal des Debats declares that the law of 1889, which made it more difficult to become a French citizen, should be revised, notably by a reduction of the fees payable by foreigners for naturalization. No obstacle whatever, it is claimed, should be put in the way of the immigrants who come to France in such large numbers and who would be prepared, if the conditions were easier, to settle upon French soil and bring up their families as French citizens. The question is one which is receiving the attention of Parliament.

Medieval days are revived in the Place St. Sulpice. A canvas and brick town has been erected on that site and to all outward appearances the clock has been set back for several centuries at the Foire Saint Germain. An effort has been made to reconstitute an ancient town with its dwellings and its booths, and the promoters and the artists have succeeded beyond expectation. On the boards of an outdoor theater, old mystery plays have been staged, among them one dealing with the life of Joan of Arc.

There is a demand for the type of book which M. André Maurois wrote some time ago with Shelley as its theme. The French author has been asked to deal in the same way with the life of Disraeli and to trace his career in the form of a story. The work is expected to be ready toward the end of the year. In the meantime, other biographic novels concerning Stevenson, Chopin and others are being written or are already prepared. Doubtless the form will be considerably exploited in the near future.

The Franco-German accord with regard to the distribution of the potato market is obviously of great importance. It was tentatively signed some time ago, but it has now become a definitive agreement. Under the convention, France and Germany, which between them possess a virtual monopoly of the potato production of Europe, will co-operate instead of competing with each other. They will thus be able to control prices. In every country in the world, including America, the potato is being grown instead of against each other, and they propose to begin a propaganda for the extension of the use of potato fertilizers in various cultures, where it has not hitherto been employed.

Recently a new version of "Faust" was given at the Odéon. It was received rather badly by the critics chiefly

on the ground that the authors, M. Louis Forest and M. Charles Robert Dumas, had taken undue liberties with the text of Goethe. Thereupon the public at the Odéon was surprised at the appearance of M. Forest in person on the stage to deliver a defense of the play. He declared that the French text of Goethe had been shown their literary ignorance, for the work of Goethe had been faithfully translated. The *opéra* and *gros*—were to be found in the work of the German genius. M. Forest proved his point with a flourish, and the audience expressed its approval. However, something of an innovation for a playwright to come forward on the stage to reply to his critics.

Everybody who has had anything to do with the Paris University must regret the decision of M. Paul Appell to resign in the autumn. M. Appell has been an admirable teacher and his intellectual vigor has never been greater. He feels that on the completion of fifty years consecrated to the service of education, it is time for him to make way for a successor. It is mainly years ago that his mathematical analyses gave him a universal reputation. It was by the unanimous wish of his colleagues that he was placed at the head of the university, and it is to be noted that it was for him that the Minister of Public Instruction abandoned in his favor the prerogative which made of the politician the theoretical chief of the university. Before M. Appell, the professorial head was called the *recteur*, while the politician was called the *recteur*. M. Appell is to be succeeded by M. Lapié, who is at present the Director of Primary Education. He has taught philosophy at Rennes and at Bordeaux, and afterward became the rector of the Academy of Toulouse. He has been in charge of primary education since 1914. He is the author of philosophical works, including "La Femme dans la Famille" and "Logique de la Volonté."

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the return of letters or for the return of opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Export Corporation Plan

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I notice in a recent issue of the Monitor an article by Frederic William Wile on the wheat situation, in which my name is mentioned as "quietly organizing farm sentiment in favor of another McNary-Haugen drive in Washington."

The basic idea behind the McNary-Haugen bill is an American price for American consumption, independent of the world price for the surplus. In other words, equality for agriculture, that the surplus may be sold at the world price on the world market, without permitting the price of the surplus to determine the price on the portion of the crop used at home.

That is just what industry does. Agriculture is entitled to the benefits of protection and must have it if industry and labor are to retain the protection they have. Americans cannot retain the doctrine of protection for two-thirds of their people and leave one-third exposed to world prices and world standards of living.

If there is a better way of accomplishing that than the export corporation plan it has not been brought forward, in spite of the fact that the proponents of the export corporation plan have repeatedly invited suggestions for a better way of accomplishing the purpose.

A temporary improvement due to a world shortage will not meet the situation because the farmer would be subjected to another deflation as soon as those conditions changed, and the world again produced a normal crop. We should not overlook the fact that the export corporation plan was promoted by the late Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, who studied the subject for several years during the period of America's greatest agricultural depression, and who had at his command perhaps the greatest staff of agricultural experts in the world. A book written by him, "Our Debt and Duty to the Farmer," recently published by the Century Company, is of great interest in this connection.

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